



STORIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES
FOR
YOUNGEST READERS



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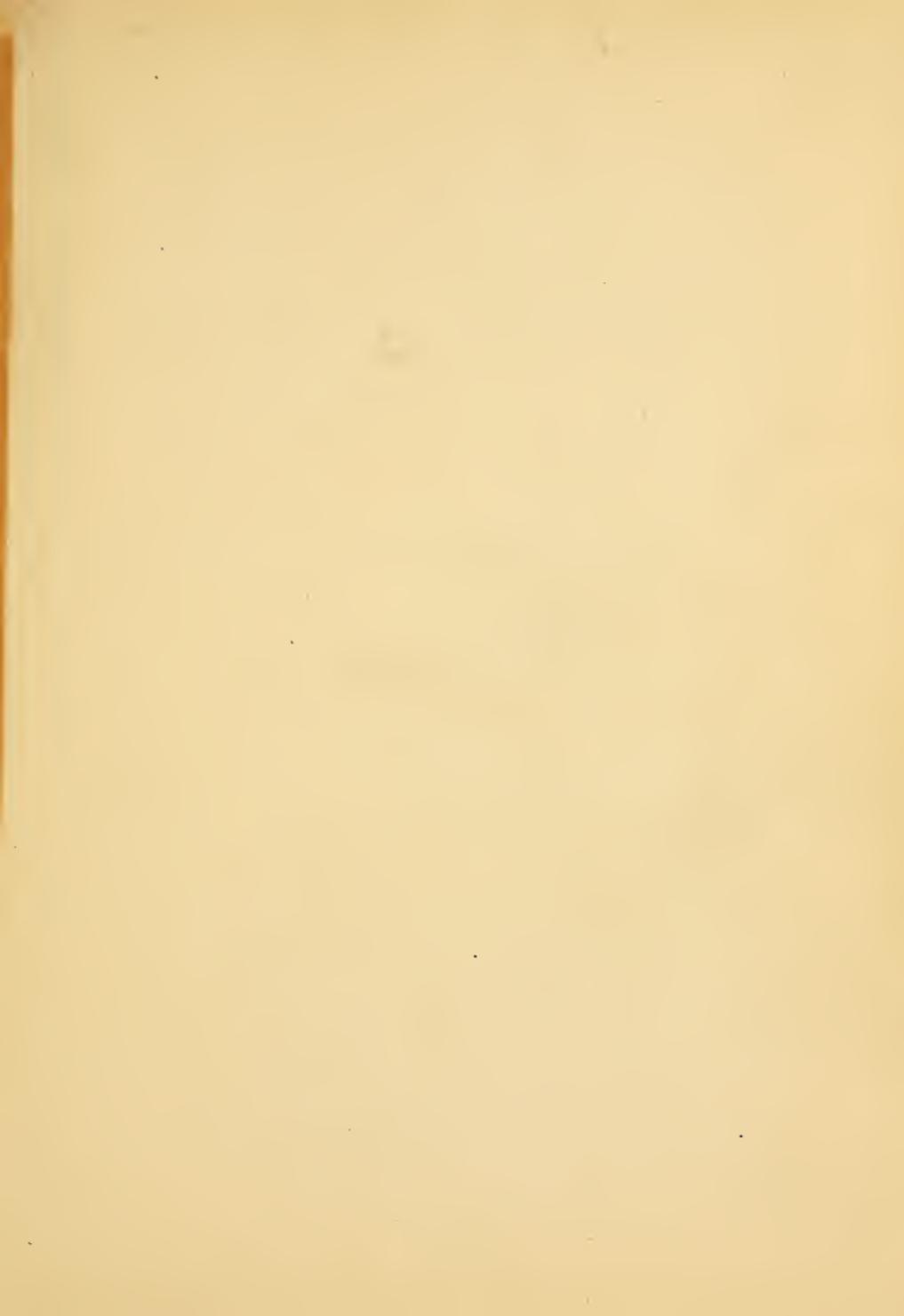
ANNA CHASE DAVIS

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1896



STORIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES
FOR
YOUNGEST READERS

BY
ANNA CHASE DAVIS

Principal of the Hamilton Hall School, Salem, Mass.



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BOSTON
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1896.

PREFACE.

These simple lessons in history have been prepared for those children who are too young to take up the *real* study of history. The intent is to awaken in very young minds an interest in the leading events of our country, with the belief that they will the more eagerly approach the deeper study of the subject later.

The author has begun with the Indian period. In connection with the study of this interesting people, teachers will find the reading of "Hiawatha" very helpful. Children of seven and eight years of age will take very great pleasure in making sketches illustrating here and there incidents in the poem.

A chapter on the Norsemen comes before that of the discovery by Columbus. More interest, the author thinks, should be aroused concerning the brave sailors who came before the Genoese discoverer. In this connection the teacher should read to her children about Lief Ericson and his voyage along our shores.

The author trusts that this simple reading book may be acceptable to the many teachers who have been seeking in vain, as she has, to find something in its line within the grasp of very young minds.

A. C. D.

“ My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet Land of liberty,
Of thee I sing ;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let Freedom ring.”

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STORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YOUNGEST READERS.

LESSON I.

When the white men came to New England they found Indians here.

We do not know how long they had lived here.

There were a great many of them.

They were Red Men.

They were fierce and cruel.

They lived in wigwams.

The wigwams were made of long poles, which met at the top.

They were covered with skins or mats.

A hole was left in the top, so that the smoke could go out.

The Indian women were called squaws.

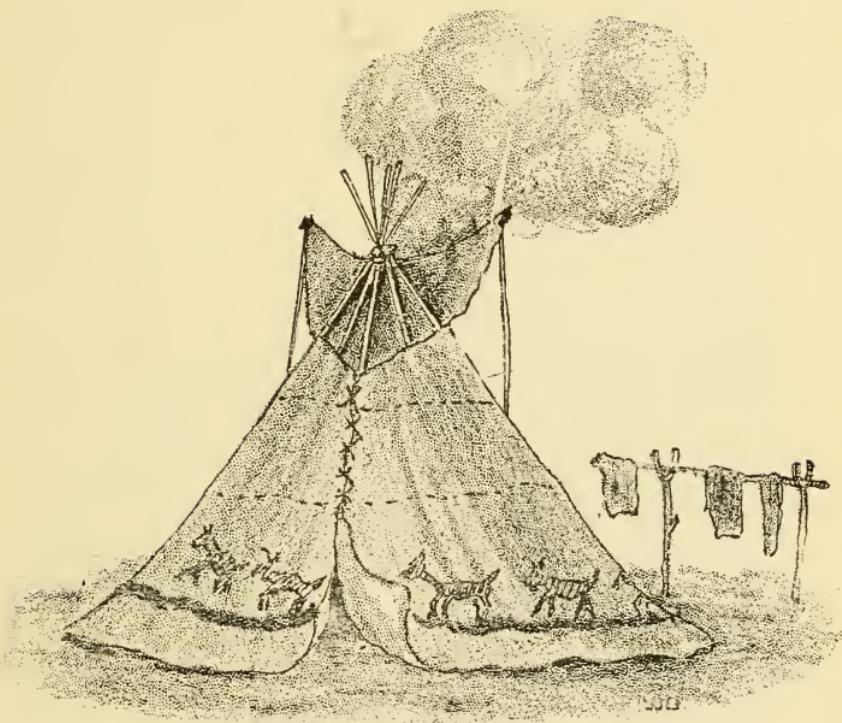
The squaws sometimes lined the wigwams with mats.

These wigwams were snug and warm.

There were two low doors.

The Indians had to stoop to go inside.

They hung a mat over the doorways
to keep the wind out.



Indians liked to move about from
place to place.

They could take the wigwams down,

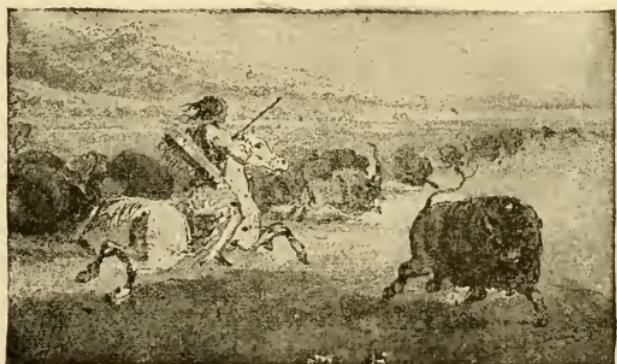


RED MEN.

and carry them wherever they went.

You could not carry your home around with you, could you?

In the winter they went where it was sheltered.

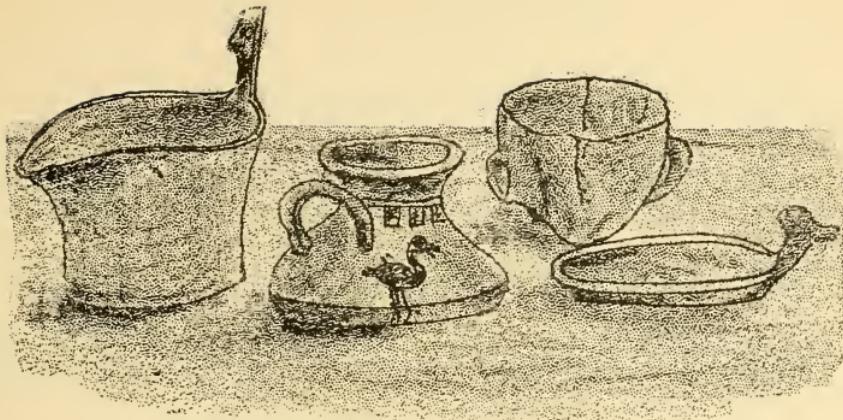


In the spring they moved near the corn-fields, and stayed through the summer.

In the autumn they moved to the hunting-grounds.



INDIAN SQUAW.



INDIAN UTENSILS.

LESSON II.

The squaws did all the hard work.
The men cut the poles for the
wigwams.

When they moved, the squaws had
to carry packs on their backs.

They all slept on mats on the floor.

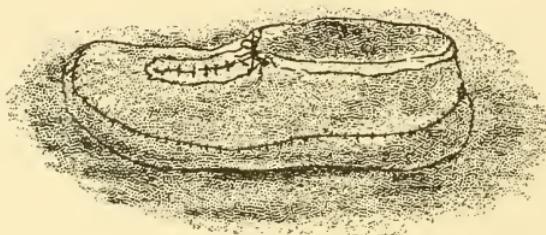
They kept a fire burning all night.

They had no chairs nor tables.

They sat on the ground.

The Indians had a few pots, baskets, and wooden dishes.

Their clothes were made of the skins of beasts



The squaws made them, and used the sinews of the deer for thread.

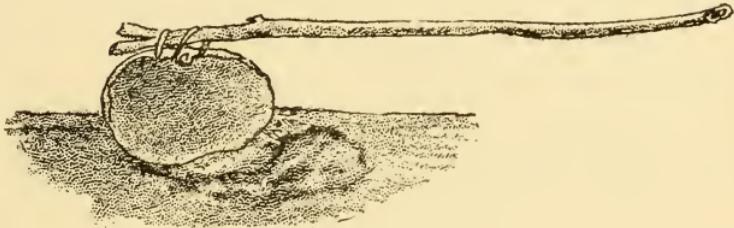
Their needles were made from thorns.

The Indians used a great many feathers and beads.

They dyed them in bright colors
to make them look gay.

Their shoes and stockings were
made of deer skins.

Their shoes were called moccasins.



INDIAN HOE.

The men painted their faces.

The squaws did all the planting.

Corn was the chief food of the
Indians.

They had no ploughs.

The squaw dug a hole in the ground with a hoe made of a big clam shell.

She fastened a handle on it of wood.

She dropped the corn or beans into the hole.

She put in a fish for manure; then she covered it up with earth.

The warm sun and soft rain soon made the corn or beans grow.

When the corn was ripe the squaws gathered it.

It was piled in round heaps to dry.



CORN STACKS.

LESSON III.

The squaws made hominy out of
the corn.

They pounded it in a mortar.

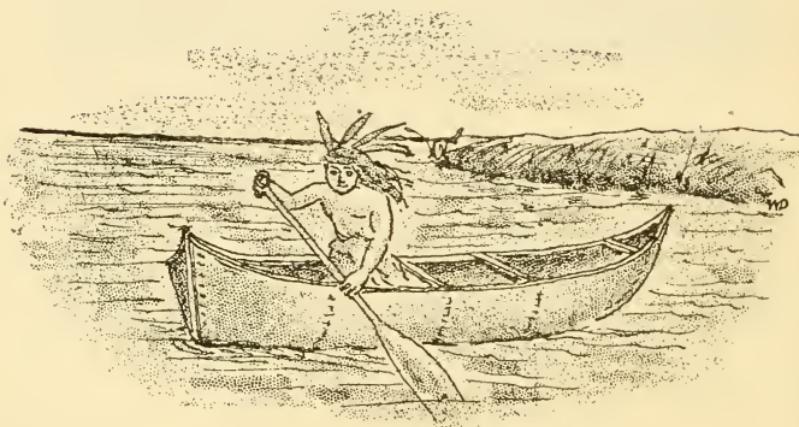
When the men went off to hunt, they
carried some in a basket on their backs.

The squaws roasted the meat on
sticks before the fire.

They dug clams and baked them.

The Indian had no cows; so the children could have no milk.

There were no schools.



The children could not learn to read or write as you do.

The boys learned to fish and hunt and build canoes.

The canoes were their boats.

They made them of chestnut, pine, or oak.

Sometimes they made them of birch-bark.



The babies were called papooses.

They were strapped in a cradle.

They were kept there about two years.

Then they were strong enough to run about.

The cradle was lined with skins.

Sometimes the squaw hung the cradle upon a tree.

The winds would rock the baby to sleep.

The mother carried the papoose on her back when she traveled.

The little Indian girls had to learn to work.

This seems hard, doesn't it?

The children had their games, too.

They made "mud pies" just as you do.

The Indian money was called wampum.

It was made of shells.

They were strung on deer sinews.

The Indians loved their children.

They could be cruel in time of war.

They fought with bows, arrows and tomahawks.

The bows were strung with deer sinews.

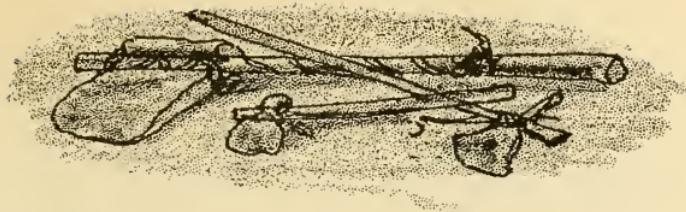
The arrows were pointed with sharp bone or flint.

The tomahawk was shaped like an axe.

Have you ever seen a tomahawk?



STATUE OF ERICSON, BOSTON.



LESSON IV.

The first white men who came to this country were Norsemen.

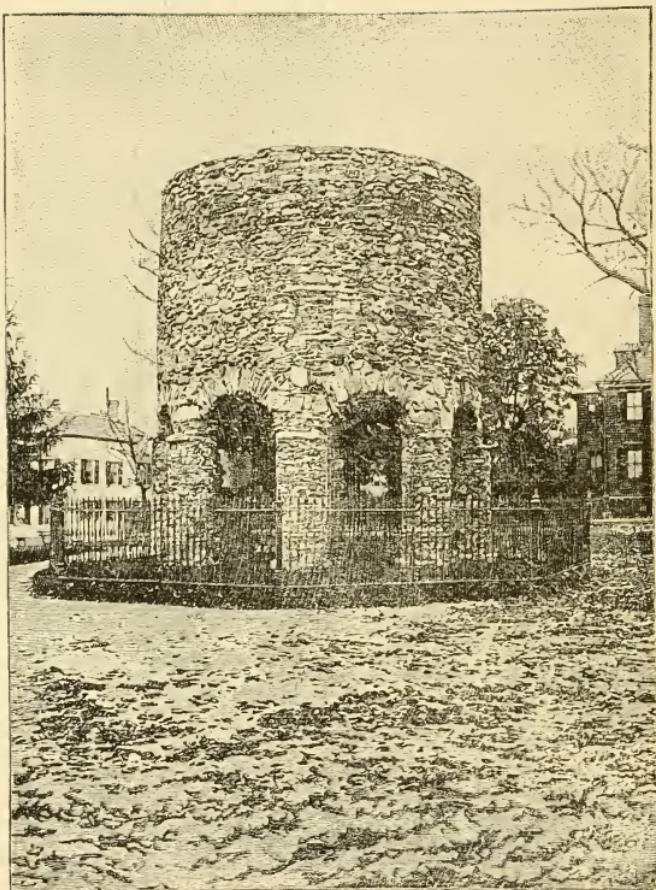
They were called Vikings.

Their leader's name was Lief Ericson.

There is a statue of him in Boston.

The Norsemen came from Norway to Greenland a great many years ago.

Afterward they went to the coast of New England.



ROUND TOWER, NEWPORT.

They came in the autumn.

They called the place where they landed Vineland, because they found grapes there.

We do not know just where it was.

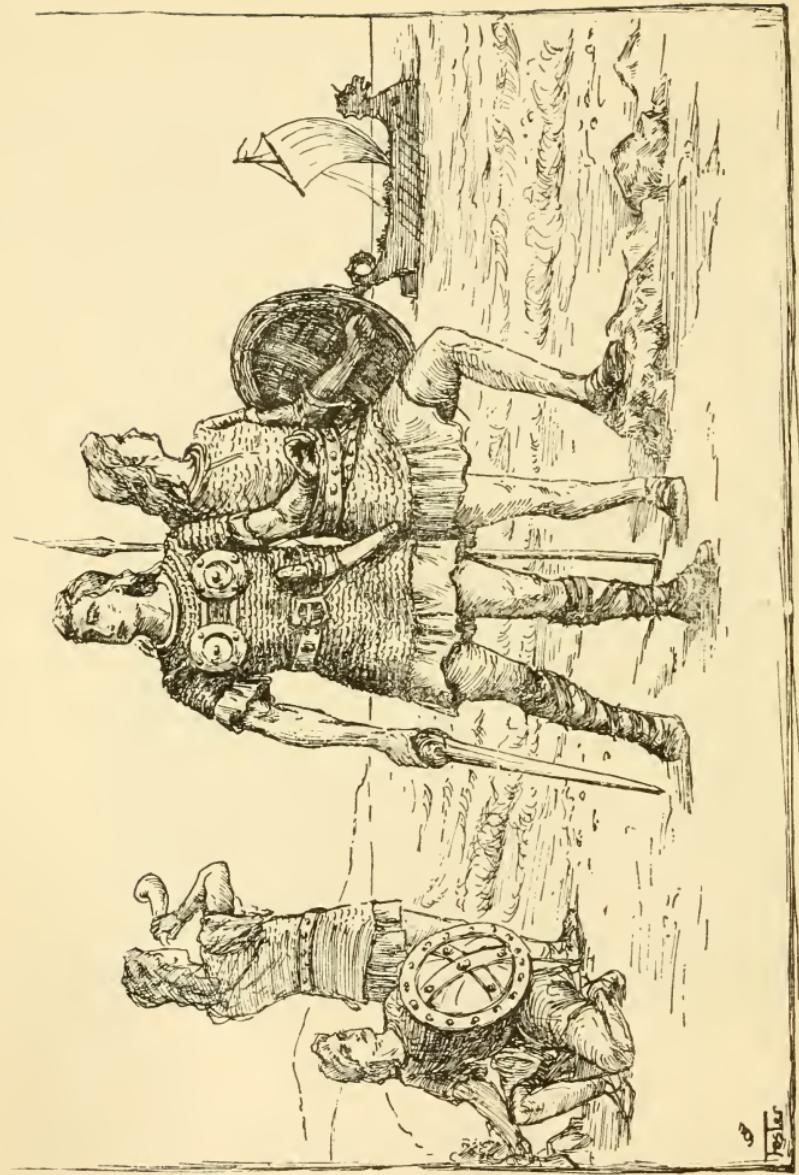
Some people think they came to Newport in Rhode Island.

The Norsemen stayed all winter.

They went home in the spring.

Others came, but they did not stay long.

They had trouble with the Indians.



NORSEMEN.



LESSON V.

Sometime after the visit of the Norsemen to America, a baby boy was born in Genoa, Italy.

When he grew to be a man he was to cross the great ocean.

He was to find the new world across the sea.

His name was Christopher Columbus.



BUST OF COLUMBUS, CAPITOL, ROME.

When he was a little boy he played on the wharves in Genoa.

He watched the great ships come in.

He listened to the stories the sailors told him.

He learned much about other countries.

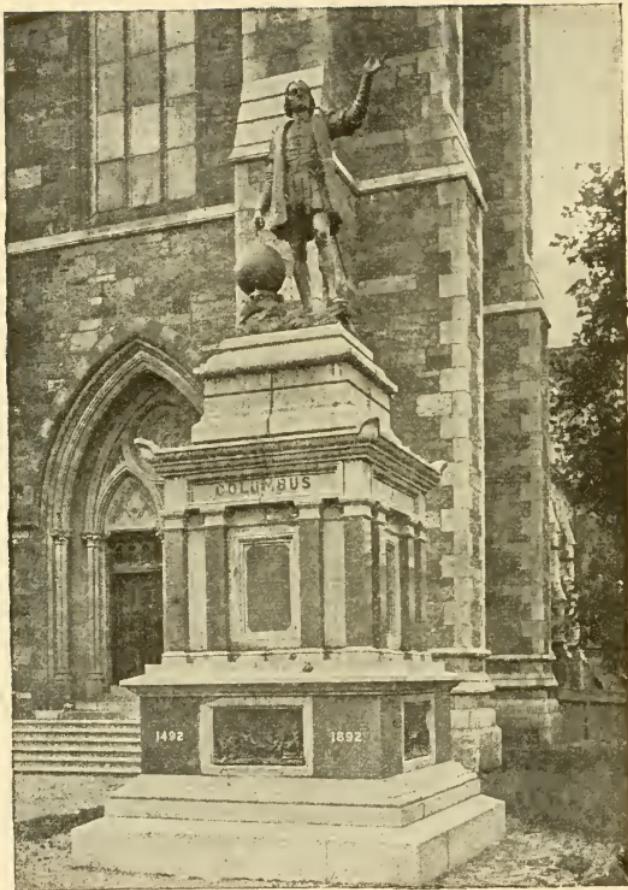
“I shall be a sailor some day,” he said to his mamma.

He could hardly wait to be a man.

Columbus’ father and mother were poor.

They tried to give their son a good education.

He learned to read and write.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS, BOSTON.

He liked to study arithmetic, drawing, and geography.

He liked to read stories about other countries.

Sometime you may see a statue of Columbus.

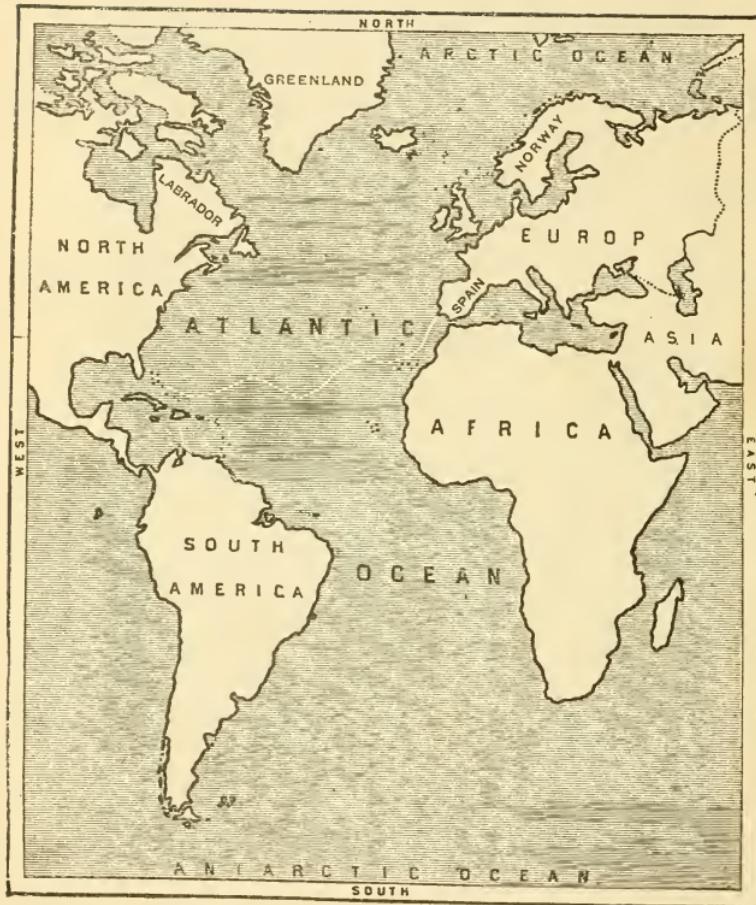
It is in Boston.

There is a globe beside him

He is pointing to America upon it.

When he was fourteen he went to the East Indies.

When he was a man he went to Lisbon in Portugal.





COLUMBUS LEAVING SPAIN.

LESSON VI.

Some people at this time thought the earth was flat.

Columbus thought it was round.

A good many men thought he was crazy.

They laughed at him.

Columbus had studied and thought so much about it, he felt quite sure the earth was round.

At last he went to Spain.

He took his little boy, Diego, with him.

One day the King and Queen of Spain sent for him.

They wanted to hear about his plans for finding this new country.

Columbus told them his story.

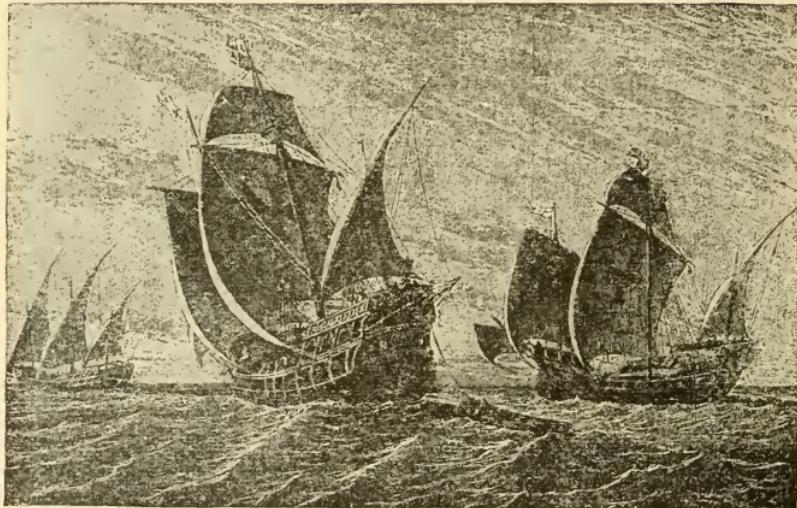
It was like a strange dream.

Still they could not believe that the earth was round.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

At last, the good Queen Isabella said she would send him to find this new country.



THE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS.

She would even sell her jewels, if she must, to get the money.

She fitted out three ships for Columbus.

They were the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina.

They were not like our ships that we have to-day.

They were small, and not very safe.

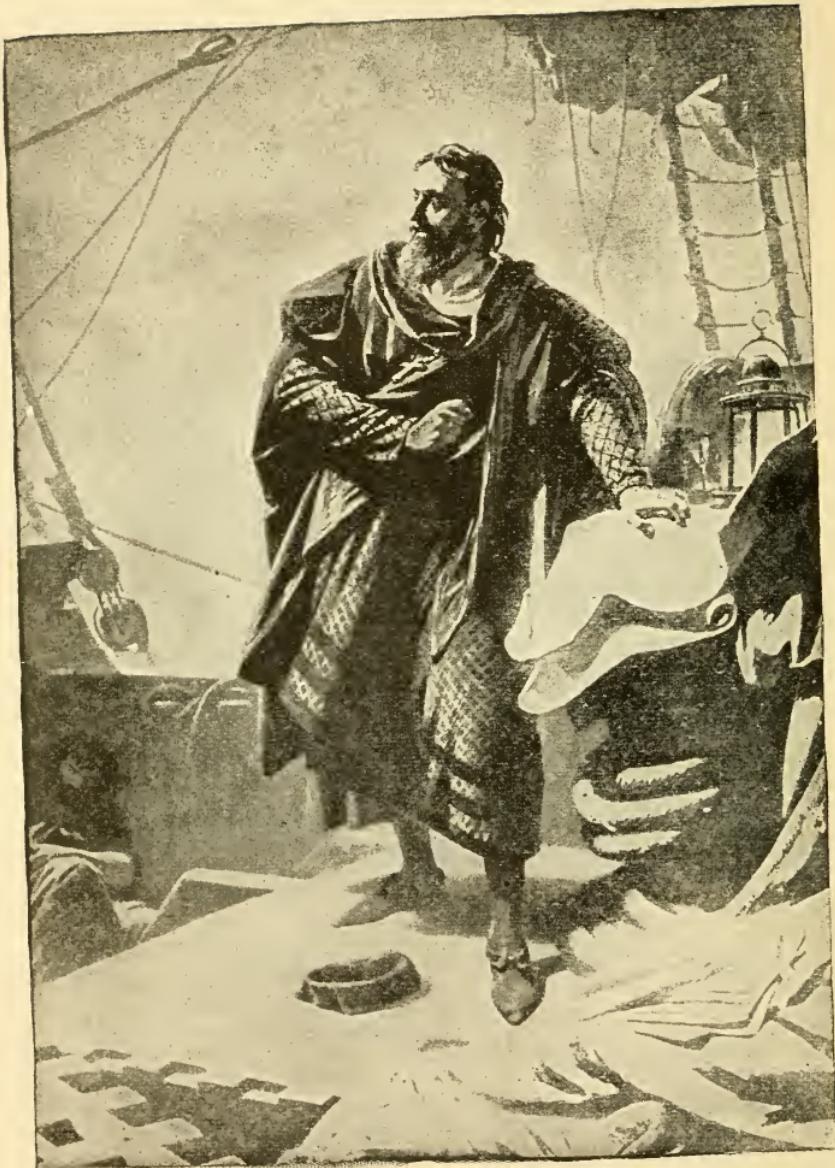
They sailed from Spain, August 3, 1492.

The sailors were afraid to go so far from home.

At last they wanted to go back.

They said they would throw Columbus overboard if he did not turn back.

Columbus told them that if he did



COLUMBUS ON THE DECK OF THE SANTA MARIA.

not see land in three days, he would go back home.

Soon they saw birds flying about.

A piece of a tree floated by.

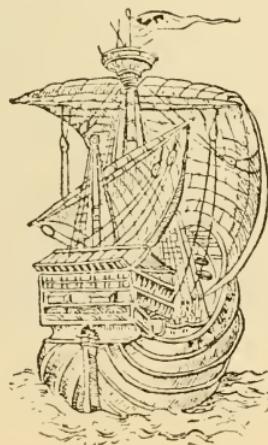
At last they saw land.

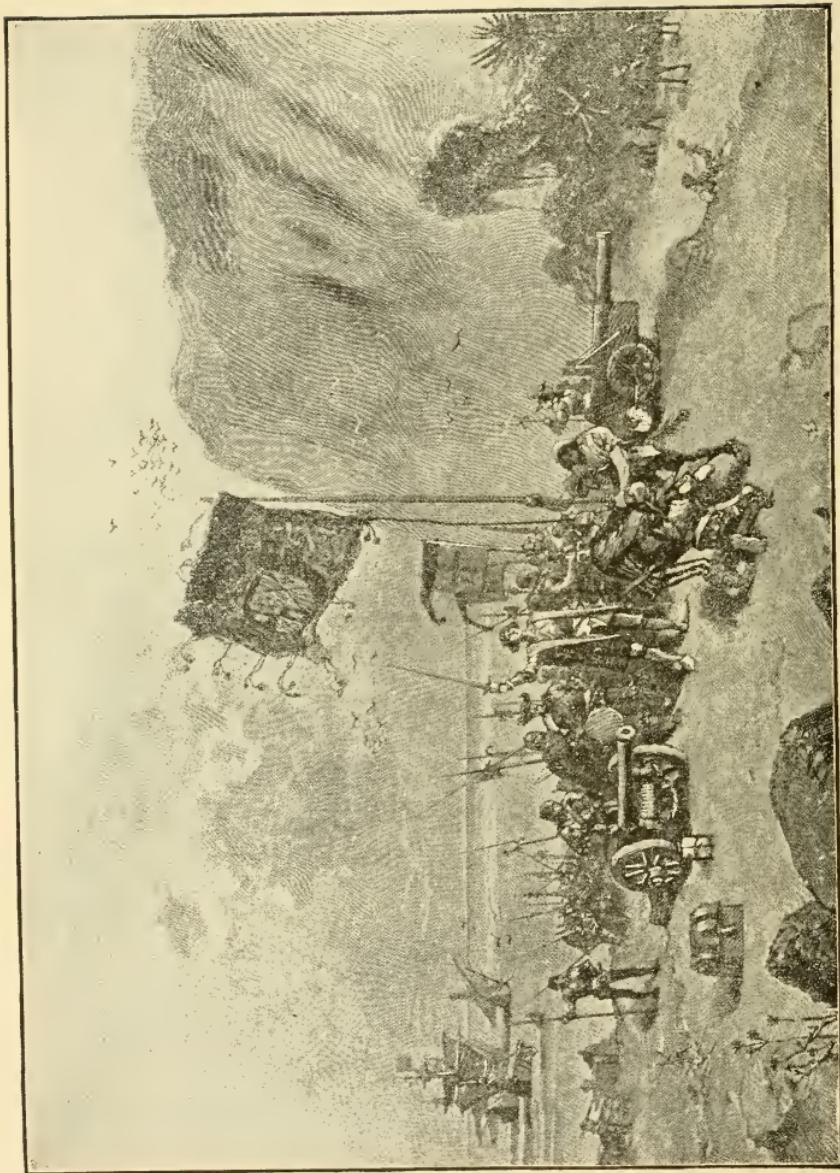
Soon they landed upon an island.

It was one of the Bahama Islands.

Columbus set up the Spanish flag.

That was to show that the island belonged to Spain.







LANDING OF COLUMBUS (FROM AN OLD PRINT.)

LESSON VII.

The Indians lived here when Columbus came, you know.

When they saw the ships sailing along, they were frightened.

They thought they were big birds.

They ran down to the shore to see them.

They danced and screamed.



When the white men landed, the Indians ran into the woods.

After a while they came back.

They said, in Indian language,
“Welcome, white men!”

Columbus was kind to them.

He gave them pretty beads and other things.

The Indians gave Columbus some gold ornaments.

They showed him where to find gold.

When Columbus went back to Spain he took some Indians with him.

The King and Queen of Spain were very proud of him.

They called him “Don,” and let him ride beside them.

Columbus soon after made a second voyage.

He had more ships this time.

He took some good men to teach the Indians.

The Spaniards were not kind to the Indians.

They wanted to make slaves of them.

They made them work hard.

The Spaniards, also, began to be unkind to Columbus.

They were jealous of him because he found this new country.

They put him in chains and sent him back to Spain.

That was not right.

After a time they let him come out
of prison.



DEATH OF COLUMBUS.

He died May 20, 1506, a poor man.

After a good many years his body
was taken to San Domingo.



REPRODUCTION OF THE SANTA MARIA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

(COPYRIGHTED 1893, H. C. PEABODY, BY PERMISSION.)

The Spanish people have put up a monument for him.

It was through Columbus that our own dear country was found.

He never knew how much good he did.

The World's Fair was in memory of Columbus.

It was held in Chicago in the summer of 1893.



STATUE OF AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, (PORTICO OF THE UFFIZI.)

LESSON VIII.

This new country was not named for Columbus.

It was named for another discoverer; and his name was Americus Vespu- cius.

He came to this country in 1497.

His home was in Florence, Italy.

He sailed over to this country, and along the coast for some distance.

He studied the stars, climate and soil.

It grew very cold, for they were sailing toward the North.

The nights were very long.

The sailors were afraid.

They thought they would freeze.

They begged to go home.

Then Americus Vespuclius decided to sail back to Florence.

He told everyone of the wonderful things he had seen.

All Europe was talking about him.

At last they named this country America.

It was too bad Columbus could not have had this honor.

In 1513, a Spaniard named Balboa was in Central America.

The Indians told him of another sea beyond the mountains.

He started out with his men and an Indian guide to find it.

He came to a high mountain.

He went up alone to the top of it.

He wanted to be the first to see this new ocean.

Balboa was the first man from Europe to see this great sight.

He called his men, and they thanked God together.

Then Balboa took possession of this ocean in the name of his King.



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.



LESSON IX.

England sent over some discoverers
to the new world.

One of them was Sir Francis Drake.

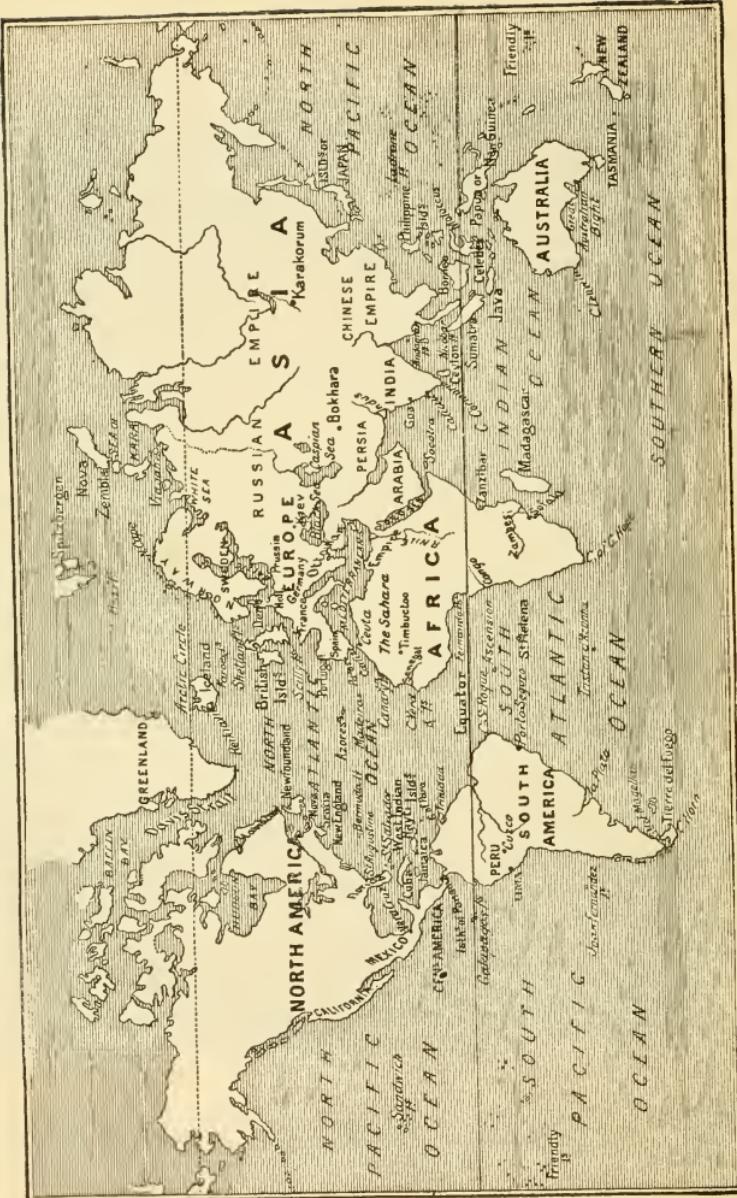
He sailed around Cape Horn.

He had five ships.

One was named the Golden Hind.

Sir Francis Drake sailed along the
coast and landed several times.

Map showing the World as known in the Middle of the 17th Century.



Some of his men took some bars of silver from the Spaniards.

Sir Francis thought he could find a passage to the North-west.

He wanted to go home that way.

It grew very cold and he had to turn back.

He was afraid to return around Cape Horn.

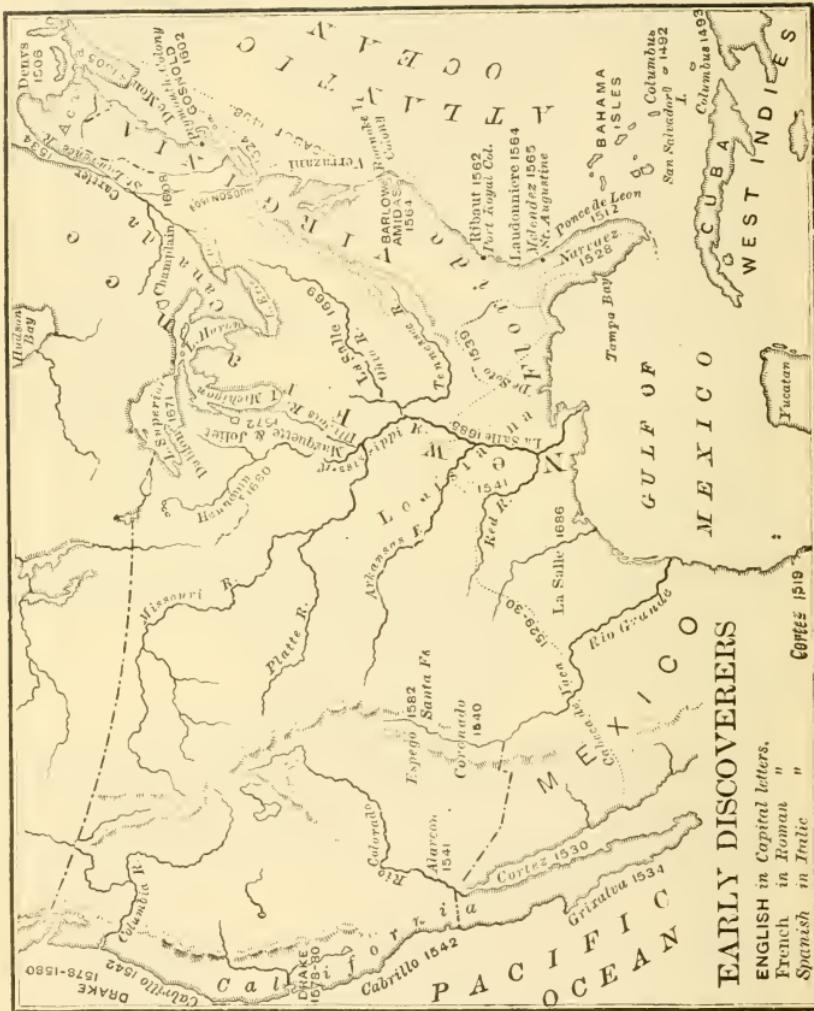
The Spaniards might attack them.

They went west through the Indian Ocean.

At last, after three years, he sailed into Plymouth harbor, England.

EARLY DISCOVERERS

ENGLISH in Capital letters,
French in Roman "
Spanish in *Italic* "



The Golden Hind was the only ship that was left.

Sir Francis was the first white man to sail around the world.

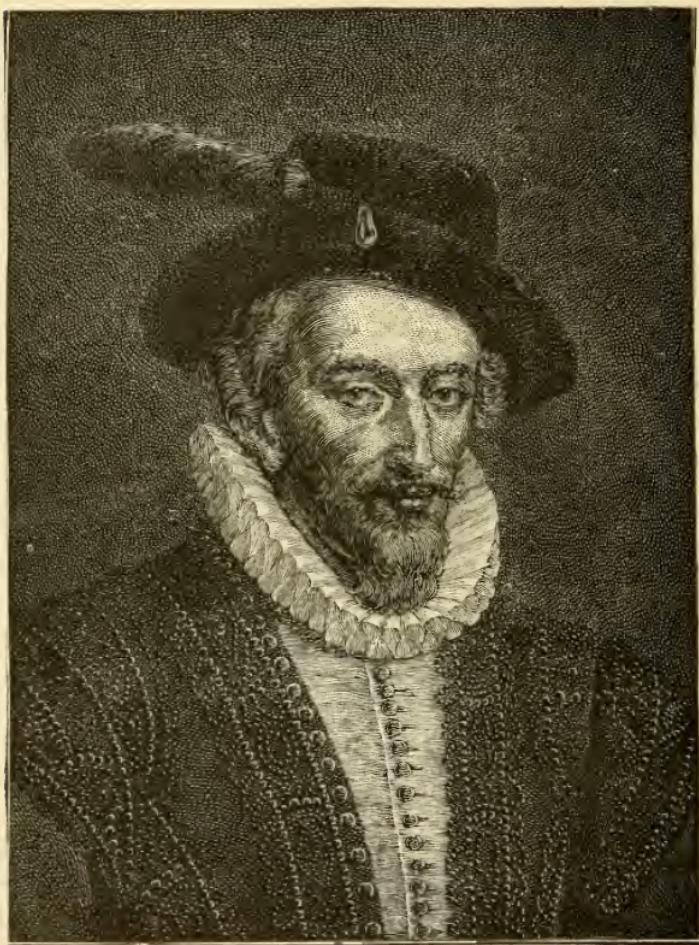
The church bells were rung, and there was great rejoicing.

Guns were fired and the people cheered.

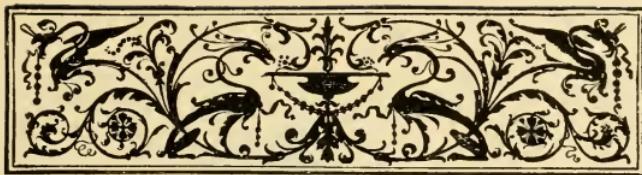
Queen Elizabeth made Sir Francis Drake a knight.

A chair was made from the pieces of the ship.

It is now in the University of Oxford.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



LESSON X.

Sir Walter Raleigh was another brave Englishman who came to this country.

He fought the Spaniards in a battle at sea.

The Spaniards blew up their vessels so that the English could not get them.

Spain was never so powerful again.

Queen Elizabeth was very proud of her brave knight.



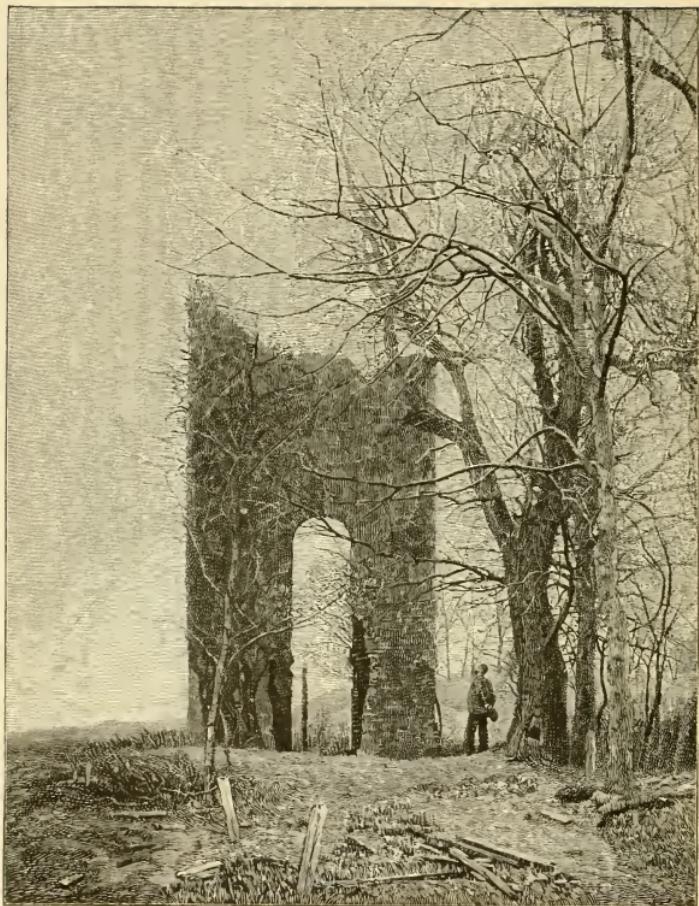
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

He was a great favorite of hers.
All England was proud of him, too.
About this time the good Queen
died.

James of Scotland became King.
He was jealous of Sir Walter
Raleigh.

He hated him and did all that he
could to injure him.

At last he put him in prison.
Later he was beheaded.
It was very unkind of King James,
and a sad story.



RUINS AT JAMESTOWN.

LESSON XI.

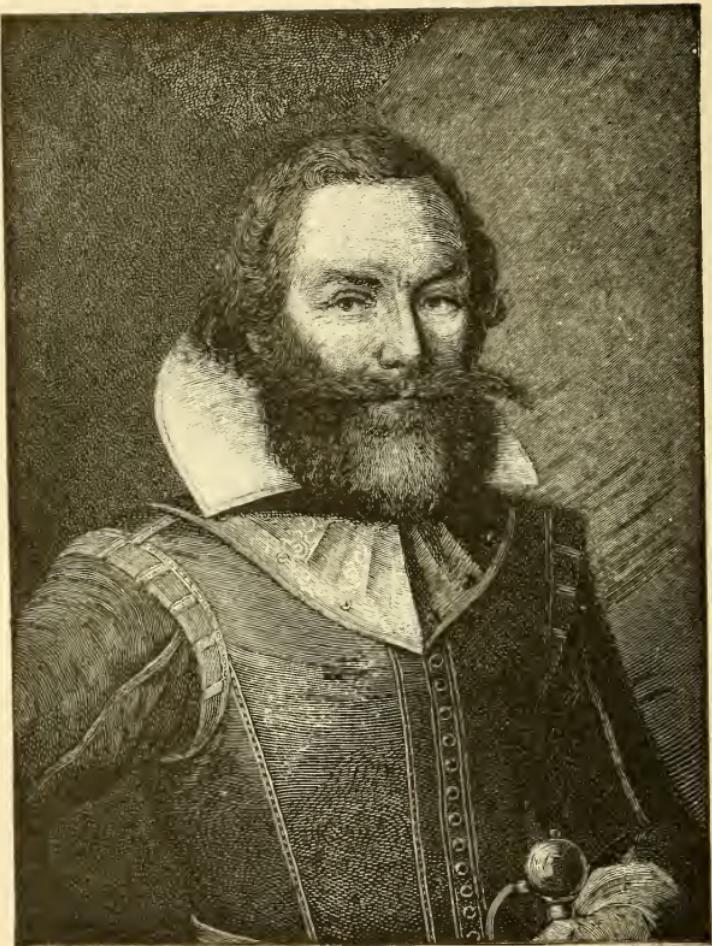
Several years after this some good men wanted to come from England to this country to live.

The king gave his consent, and they started.

They landed on the coast of Virginia.

There was a river there, and they called it the James river, after King James.

They called the town Jamestown.



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

There was a very good man with them.

His name was John Smith.

One day he went up the river for a little trip in his boat.

He took one man with him.

He wanted to see what kind of a country it was.

When they had gone some little distance up the river, they landed.

Smith left the man with the boat.

He wanted to walk a little way alone.

The Indians were watching them.

After Smith had gone they seized his boat.

They scalped the man he had left there.

Then they started to find Smith.

When they came up to him he fought them.

At last they captured him.

They took him to the camp.

Smith had a compass in his pocket.

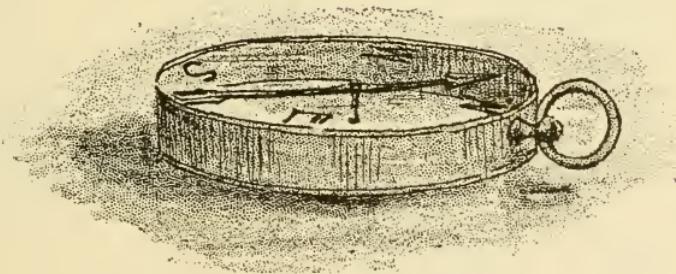
He showed it to the Indians.

He told them how the needle always pointed North.

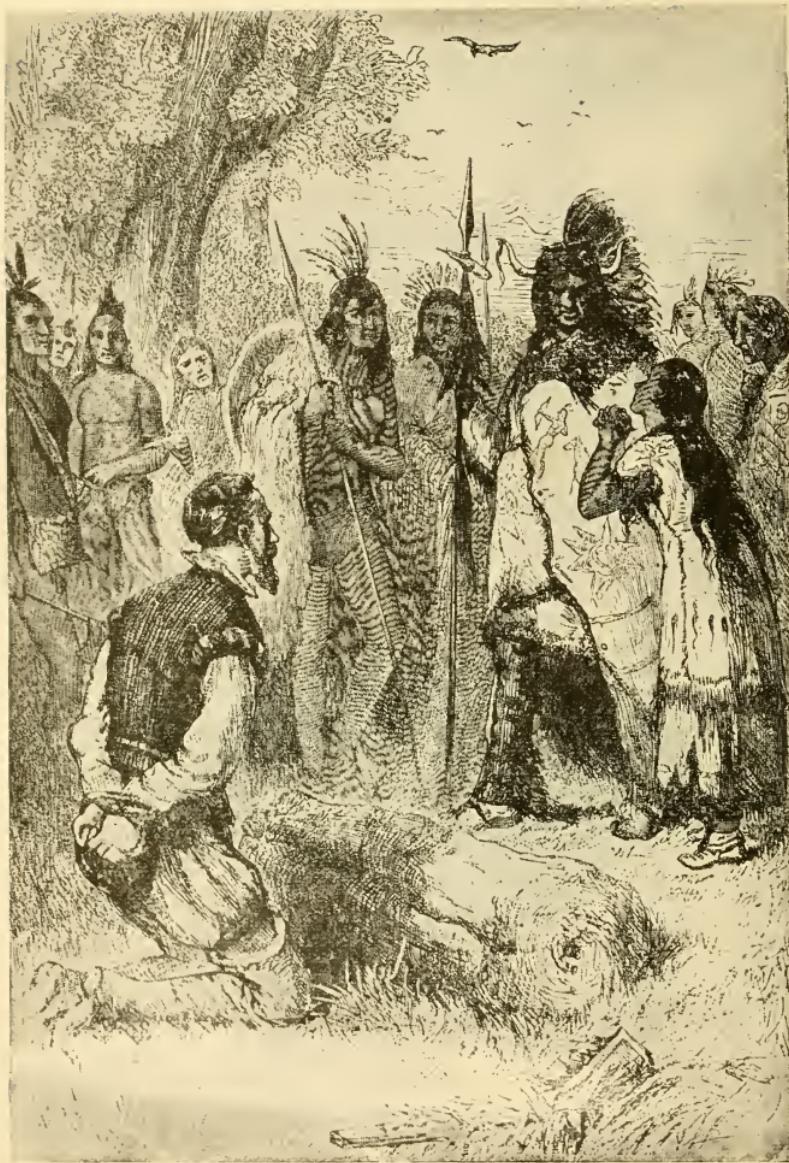
They were so interested that they did not kill Smith at once.

They finally decided not to wait any longer.

His life was saved in a strange way.



A COMPASS.



POCAHONTAS SAVES CAPTAIN SMITH'S LIFE.



LESSON XII.

Smith was bound hand and foot.

He was brought out to be killed.

He had to lie down and put his head on the trunk of a tree.

An Indian had raised a club to kill him.

All at once a little Indian girl came rushing up to them.

She threw her arms around Smith's neck.

She was the daughter of the Chief.

She was very beautiful.

Her name was Pocahontas.

Pocahontas begged her father to spare Smith's life.

It was strange, but the Chief listened to the child.

He let Smith go back to Jamestown.

After a time a young Englishman, named John Rolfe, married Pocahontas.

He took her to his home in England.

They were coming back to make a home in America.

Pocahontas did not seem well in England.

The change from her free forest home was not good for her.

Before they could come back she died.

She left a baby boy, who was very handsome.

John Rolfe took him to America.

Some old Virginia families are descendants of this boy.



PILGRIMS' MONUMENT, PLYMOUTH.



LESSON XIII.

The next colony settled on the coast of Massachusetts.

I will tell you who the men and women were who came here.

They were good people from England.

There were one hundred of them.

They wanted to leave England so that they could worship God in their own way.

The people were called Pilgrims.

They were also called Separatists, because they separated from the Church of England.

They would not allow any music in their churches, nor have the old church service.

They dressed very plainly, and wore their hair short.

The English people made fun of them.

They called them unkind names.

So these people were not happy in their English homes.

At last they could bear this treatment no longer.

They left and went to Holland.

They were quite happy there, but they wanted a country of their own.

They wanted to come here to the “new world.”

The Pilgrims were full of courage.

They started with two vessels.

I think they were very brave.

This was an unknown world to them.

One vessel had to go back.

It was not strong enough to go so far.

The other ship was named the Mayflower.



MONUMENT ON PLYMOUTH ROCK, PLYMOUTH.

LESSON XIV.

The Pilgrims sailed from Southampton, in England.

They finally reached our bleak New England coast.

It was winter and very cold.

They sailed into Plymouth bay and cast anchor in the harbor.

They stepped from their boat on to a large rock.

It is called Plymouth Rock even now.

Perhaps you will see it some day.

They landed on the 21st of December, 1620.

The first thing the Pilgrims did was to build a large house.

It would hold their things until they could build a better one.

They built a fence, or stockade, all around the land they called their village.

They were afraid of the Indians and wild beasts.

They elected a Governor and signed a promise to obey the laws.

The first Governor was John Carver. They soon had some huts to live in. Some of the people lived on the ship all winter.

During the winter a great many of the Pilgrims died.

They had a military company. The Captain was Miles Standish. The Pilgrims sometimes saw the Indians.

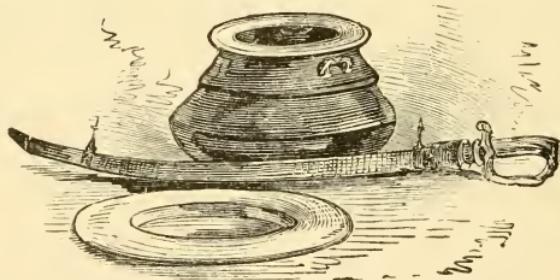
They seemed friendly, and one of them taught the Pilgrims how to plant corn.

They did not have corn like ours in England.

When the Mayflower returned to England in April, not one of the Pilgrims went back.

They had suffered much, but they wanted to stay.

Read the "Sailing of the Mayflower" in the "Courtship of Miles Standish," by Longfellow.



Myles Standish

MILES STANDISH'S AUTOGRAPH, SWORD AND DISH.

LESSON XV.

In the fall of 1621, the Pilgrims had their first Thanksgiving Day.

Their crops had done well.

They had plenty of corn.

The Governor thought it was right to thank God for these blessings.

He sent the men out to hunt and fish.

The women baked and cooked until all was ready.

They invited the Indian Chief, Massasoit, and some of his braves to come to the feast.

The people all gathered in the church for their Thanksgiving service.

The snow had just begun to fall.

After the service they went to have their good dinners.

When the Indians saw all the good things the Pilgrims had to eat, they were surprised.

They did not know how to cook so well.

They thought the Great Spirit loved his white children best.



MASSASOIT AND THE PILGRIMS.

Massasoit was a friend of the white men for a great many years.

On this Thanksgiving Day the Pilgrims had a great deal to be thankful for.

They had also a great deal to make them sad.

So many of their dear ones had died! and they missed them on this day.

They had also suffered very much.

Now things began to look brighter to them.

They were very thankful and happy.



JOHN ENDICOTT.

LESSON XVI.

Now we come to the settlement of Salem, Massachusetts.

The word, Salem, means peace.

Salem was first called Naumkeag.

It was then only a little fishing village, with very few people.

Afterward more settlers came, and with them their governor, John Endicott.

The first settlers of Salem did not wish to obey this new governor.

They at last came to a pleasant understanding.

They then changed the name of Naumkeag to Salem.

These last people who came to Salem were Puritans.

They were named so in England because they wanted to make the services in the Church of England more simple.

They began to make homes for themselves in this new country.

They brought seeds with them, which they planted.

They began to spin, and weave, and make leather from the skins of beasts.

There were carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, millers, tailors, shoemakers and tanners among the men.

They had learned their trades in England.

The men began to work in different ways here.

The settlers were so near the coast that they made a business of fishing, too.

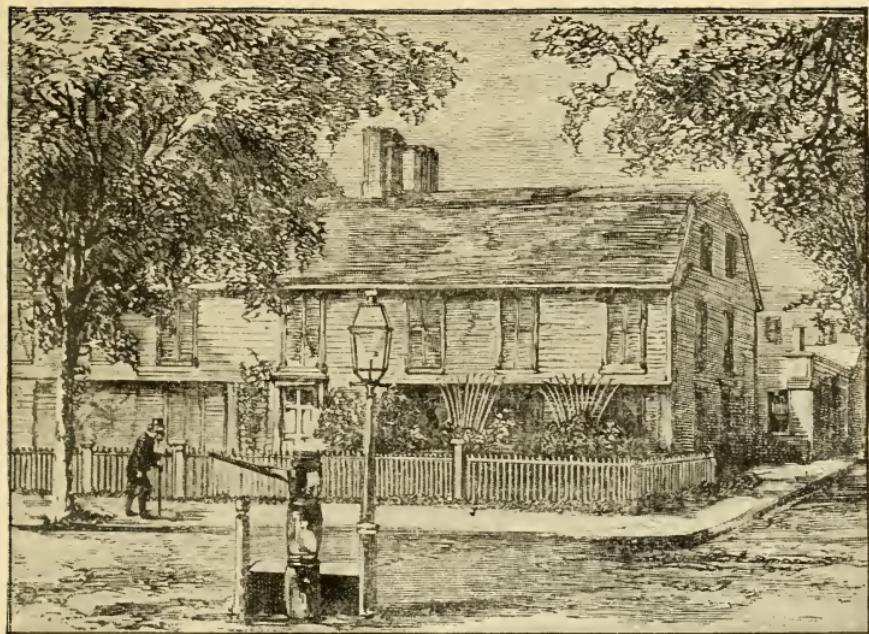
Within a year they began to build ships.

They started schools for their children, and soon had the beginning of a college at Cambridge.

This is now Harvard College.



HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



ROGER WILLIAMS' HOUSE, SALEM, BUILT 1635.

LESSON XVII.

The old homes in Salem were homes indeed.

In some of them children were not only born, but they lived in them all their lives and died there.

The working day began at six o'clock in summer and seven o'clock in winter.

In the winter there were large wood fires in open fireplaces.

But the rooms were cold.

The halls were never heated.

They did not often have fires in their sleeping rooms.

The water froze in the pitchers.

People did not mind the cold in those days.

The breakfast was a pleasant meal.

They had plenty of good johnny-cake, drop cakes and griddle cakes.

There was milk and honey, too, for the children.

After breakfast the children started for school.

They sometimes had to go through deep snow-drifts.

The girls were not allowed to have sleds of their own.

They were called “Tom-boys” if they coasted.

I think they were sometimes tempted to try their brothers’ sleds.

I have heard of some girls, who coasted down hill on boards.

It was great fun, too, though hard to steer.

For dinner, they had pudding first and then meat.

The children had to go back to school in the afternoon.

School began at two o'clock.

Supper was at six o'clock, and, when the table was cleared, the family all gathered about it.

The children studied for a time and then played games until bed-time.

The older ones read and sewed.

They had apples and cider for a treat.

Sometimes they had pop-corn and made candy.

They popped the corn over the hot wood ashes.

The children of Salem were very happy in those good old days.

Some of the old homes are still standing, and are very interesting.

The first church is there, too; the key to open the door is very large, but the church is very small.





REBECCA NURSE HOUSE, DANVERS.

REBECCA NURSE, OCCUPANT OF THIS HOUSE, WAS HANGED CLOSE BY AS A WITCH.

LESSON XVIII.

Now we must talk a little about a sad time in the history of Salem.

That was the time when some of the people were thought to be witches.

The excitement began among the children.

In these days we should say that children who behaved as they did were crazy.

Then they were said to be bewitched.

Some of the children did and said strange things.

At last the people blamed some old women for bewitching the children.

The old women were taken before the judge and found guilty.

They were sentenced to be hung.

The witches, or women who were called witches, were taken up on a hill.

This place is still called Gallows Hill.

There they were hanged.

It is sad to think that people could be so foolish as to really believe such things.

After a time, not very long either—the people began to see that they were doing wrong.

Soon witchcraft became a thing of the past.

No one believed there were such things as witches.

Of course, there never were any.

The children and the people who acted so strangely were sick.

They should have been put by themselves until they were well.



OLD POWDER HOUSE, MARBLEHEAD.

LESSON XIX.

MARBLEHEAD.

The old town of Marblehead is next to Salem, on the coast.

It was a part of Salem at one time.

It is a strange old place.

Most of the houses are old-fashioned, and built right on the street.

The gardens are filled with beautiful flowers, even the smallest space being gay with them.

The streets are crooked and narrow.

The men of Marblehead were fishermen in the old days.

That was their chief business.

Now there are only a few who do it for a living.

The harbor is a very pretty one.

A little ferry-boat goes back and forth all day in summer to “the Neck.”

It is only a short sail, and after a little walk across the point, the grand old ocean appears.

It is a fine, rocky coast, and what they call the Churn is most interesting to watch.

The water rushes way under the rocks, and, as it comes back, dashes up through an opening like a fountain.



THE CHURN, MARBLEHEAD.

If you are not careful you will get a good spattering.

Look out on the blue water.

What do you see?

Some sea-gulls flying about and coming very near.

How graceful they are!

Just across from us we can see Lowell Island.

That is where the little sick children are carried from the hot and dusty city.

The fresh, pure air must do them good.

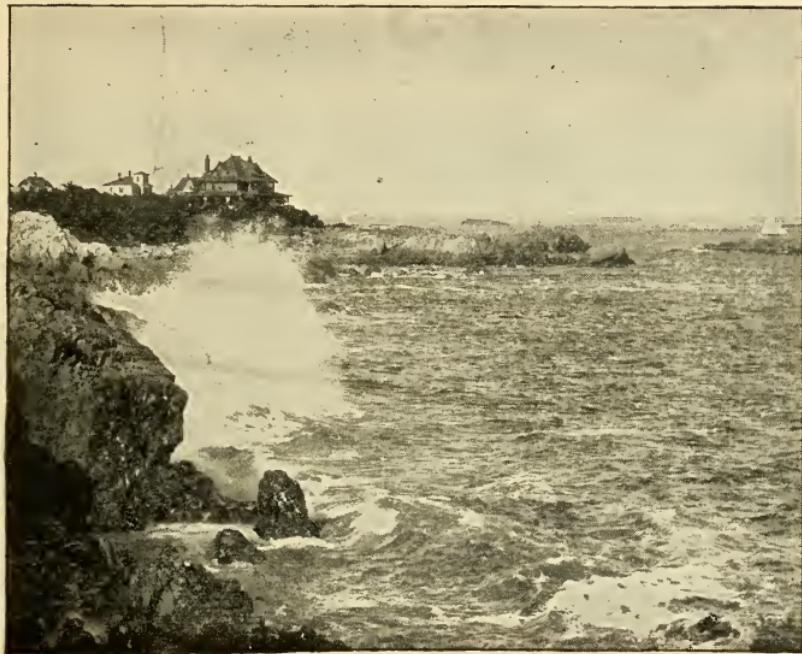
Now we will go back to the little ferry.

The harbor is full of beautiful yachts.

Many sail boats go back and forth.

Devereaux Beach is just across the road that joins Marblehead and the Neck.

A beautiful, long, sandy beach, where
you could never dream of heat.



MARBLEHEAD NECK.

The air is always clear and cool.
Here comes the little boat.
Let us go on board.

What a pleasant little trip we have had.

In the old days Marblehead vessels were known in every harbor.



MARBLEHEAD HARBOR.

The sailors, or fishermen, were very daring.

Now the business of the people is the making of shoes and farming.

It seems strange to see electric cars in these narrow, old streets.

The town is slow to make any changes.

It is a loyal old town.

It was one of the first to send men to help in the war of the Revolution.

Some of her best men gave their lives for their country.

The old Lee house of Marblehead is quite famous.

Washington and Lafayette were both entertained there.

It is now used for stores and banks.

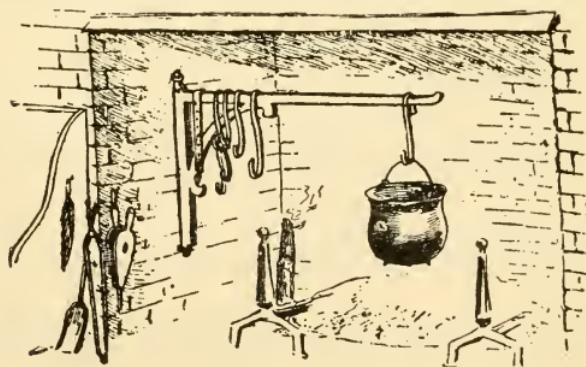
There is an old house here, said to have been built in 1720.

It must have been well built to have stood so long.

It must be very old-fashioned inside.

I suppose if we went in we should find large, open fireplaces.

Life in the old days was so different, and yet it must have been a very happy one.





GEORGE FOX.

LESSON XX. THE QUAKERS.

Now we come to the Quakers.

They were different from either the Pilgrims or Puritans.

George Fox was their leader.

The people who believed as he did were called Quakers.

They thought it was better to have no minister.

On Sunday they met in their churches.

They sat and thought of holy things. If anyone felt moved to speak he did so.

Sometimes the people sat through the time of service without speaking a word.

The men sat by themselves.

They kept their broad, flat hats on their heads.

They all dressed very plainly.

The Quakers did not wish to dress

better than those who were poorer.

They did not believe in war.

They thought everyone should do what was right, as God might tell him.

Then there would be no need of cruel war.

The men would not lift their hats to any one.

They called everyone by their first name.

They said “thee” and “thou” instead of “you.”

They were quiet, peaceable people.

People in England did not like the Quakers.



WILLIAM PENN AT THE AGE OF 22.

At last they were treated so badly they came to America.

William Penn, the son of a wealthy Englishman, joined the Quakers.

He dressed as they did, and at last came to this country with them.

The Puritans were not very kind to the Quakers.

They treated them very cruelly.

It seems strange to us that they should.

They had had so much trouble themselves in England.

They wanted everyone to think as they did.



WILLIAM PENN'S HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

This was not kind or right.

William Penn went with some of the Quakers to what is now Philadelphia.

He bought a large tract of land.

He sold some of it to those who wanted to join him there.

They formed another colony.

William Penn was chosen governor.

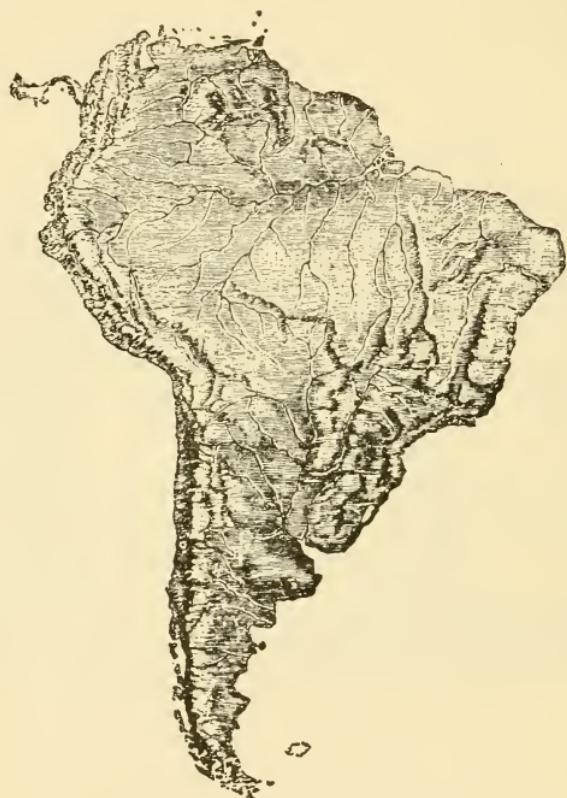
They were very kind to the Indians.

They were friends for sixty years.

The Indians of this tribe were the Delawares of Lenni Lenape.

The colony grew, and new towns were started.

William Penn died in 1701.



MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON XXI.

THE DUTCH IN NEW YORK.

About this time the people of the Netherlands became free from the Spaniards.

They had a long war.

It lasted forty years.

The Dutch were a fearless people.

They did most of their fighting on the sea.

Some of their ships had been to America.

They traded with China and other countries.

They wanted to find a shorter way to go to these countries.

They had to go way around the Cape of Good Hope.

Look on the map and see what a long journey it is.

They thought they could find a shorter way by going through or around North America.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman, said he would try to find such a passage for them.

He sailed in a ship named the Half Moon.

He sailed along the American coast and discovered Delaware Bay.

He did not wish to stay there, so he sailed to the North until he came to the lower bay of New York.

This was in September, 1609.

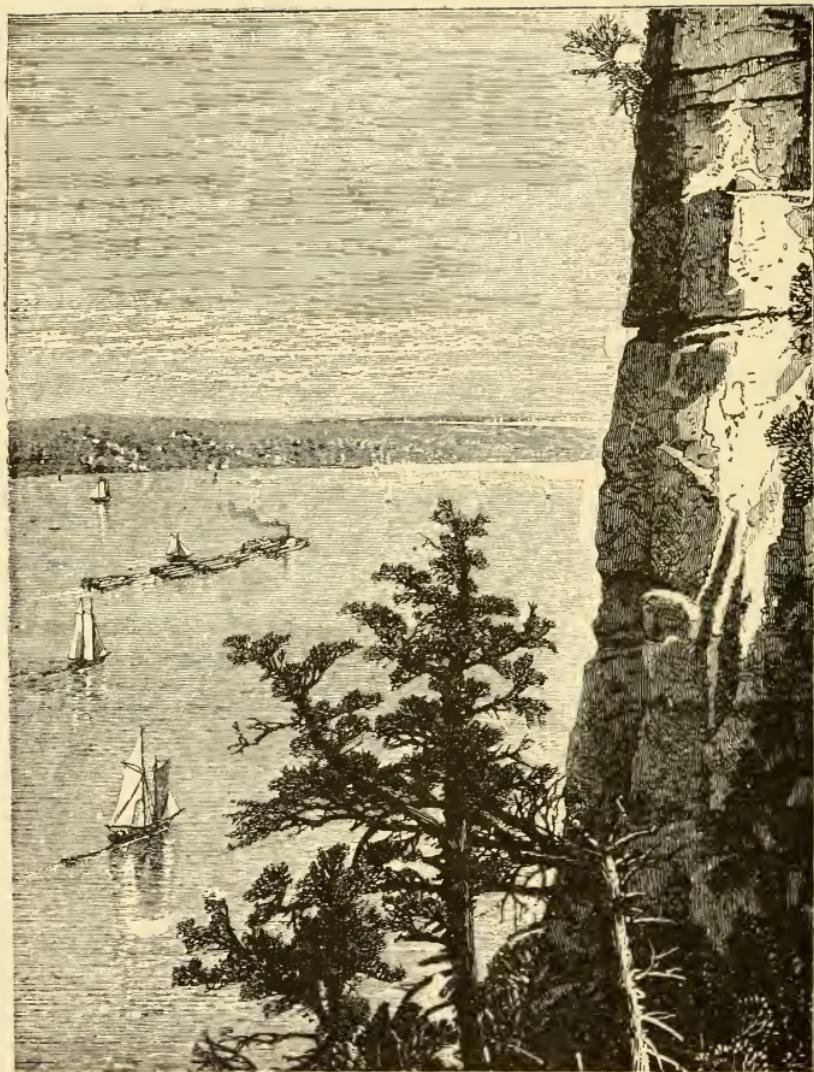
He stayed here for some time.

One day as he coasted along the bay he saw the mouth of a large river.

He sailed up the river for some distance.

He thought this might be the passage he was looking for.

He soon found it was only a river, and so turned back.



THE PALISADES, HUDSON RIVER.

The Indians called the river Mauritius.

It was afterward called Hudson River, after Henry Hudson who found it.

On this trip Hudson's men saw some Indians.

Some were friendly but some tried to steal from them.

One of the sailors was shot by an Indian and died.

Hudson returned to England, and sent a report of his voyage to Holland.

The country discovered by Hudson was called New Netherland.

The name was afterward changed to New York.

Some merchants from Holland sent over ships to trade with the natives.

The Spaniards would not allow them to make a settlement.

They claimed the whole of North America.

In 1626, a company from Holland bought Manhattan Island.

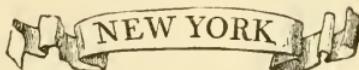
They gave only twenty-five dollars for it.

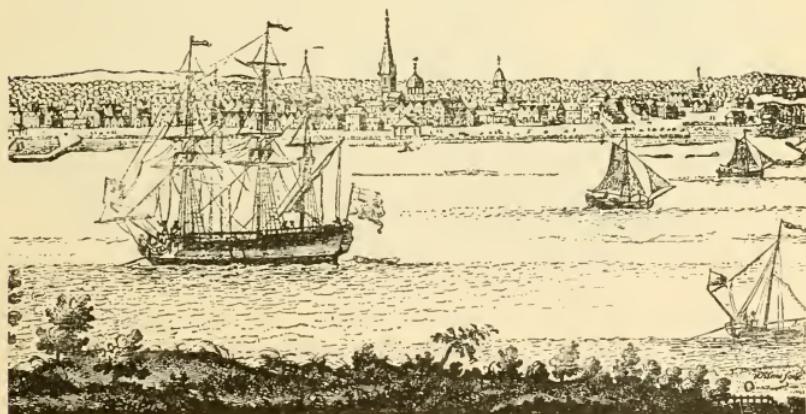
It is now New York City.

Soon some farmers and carpenters and others came to this new country.

They brought their families with them.

They, also, came from Holland.

 NEW YORK



VIEW OF NEW YORK FROM AN OLD PRINT.



SCENE IN HOLLAND.



LESSON XXII.

These Hollanders arrived in May,
1630.

A little pleasanter season it was than
when the poor Pilgrims came.

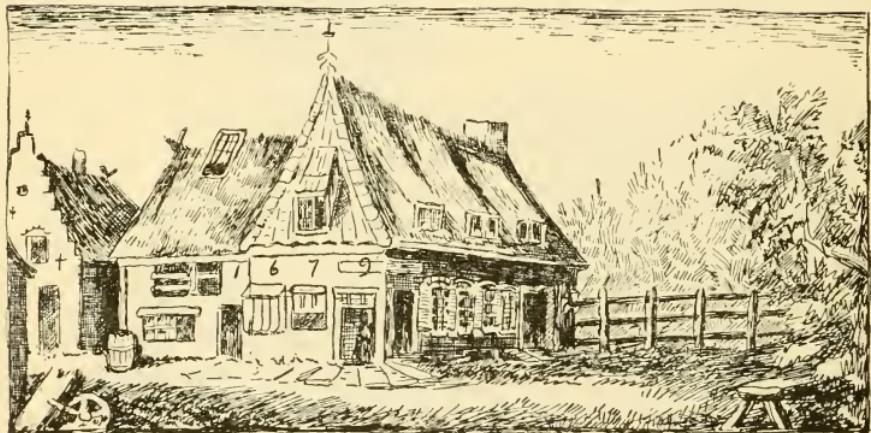
The weather was warm and spring-
like.

When they had landed they were
given farms, tools, cows, oxen, and
horses.

It did not take them long to settle
down and to feel quite at home.

Soon, more people came, and more lands were bought and given them

One of the first families to come was the Van Rensaelers.



OLD DUTCH COTTAGE, N. Y., 1679.

They are still known in New York.

The Indians did not trouble the Dutch at first, as they did the Pilgrims.

And these Dutch had not nearly so hard a time as the Pilgrims.

The Dutch helped to make a large part of the country what it is.

They opened public schools.

In their old home every child went to school.

Nearly every one could read and write.

The children were not brought up so strictly as the little Pilgrims and Puritans.

They were allowed more freedom.

The Hollanders believed that every one should worship God as he chose.



OLD DUTCH HOUSE.



INDIAN TRADERS.

LESSON XXIII.

THE DUTCH IN NEW YORK. PART II.

The Dutch kept up their fondness for the sea in their new home.

They built small ships.

They sailed along the coast, from Maine to the West Indies.

They traded with the natives.

They bought furs and other things of the Indians.

The Dutch taught the Pilgrims the use of the Indian money.

This was called “wampum,” as we learned before.

Dutch was the language spoken by the Hollanders.

The houses were built of brick like those in their own country.

The Dutch house-wives were very neat.

They kept everything scoured and bright.

It would be hard to find any dirt in their homes.

They had tiles around their large fireplaces.

The women wove their own linen, and had piles of it in big chests of drawers.

They had a good many pewter and old-fashioned silver and china dishes.

They enjoyed life and were fond of having company.

After a time, the English tried to get possession of New Netherlands.

This caused another war with Holland.

The Pilgrims, being an English colony, assisted the English and fought against the Dutch.

The Dutch could not resist.

The English took possession of the country in the name of their King.

Then the name, New Netherlands, was changed to New York.



LESSON XXIV.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

There had been several wars between France and England.

Each was anxious to own the most land in America.

Some Indians joined the French and some the English.

Braddock was one of the English generals.

George Washington was one of his staff.

We shall learn about him later.

The English had driven the French from Acadia.

Acadia is now called Nova Scotia.

The French had large farms there.

Some of the Acadians were peaceable people.

They did not want to fight.

Was it not too bad to drive them from their homes?



GENERAL WOLFE.
(From the Portrait by Sir Benjamin West in the British Museum.)

One of the first battles was at Lake George, New York.

This is a very beautiful lake.

This battle was won by the French.

The last battle was won by the English.

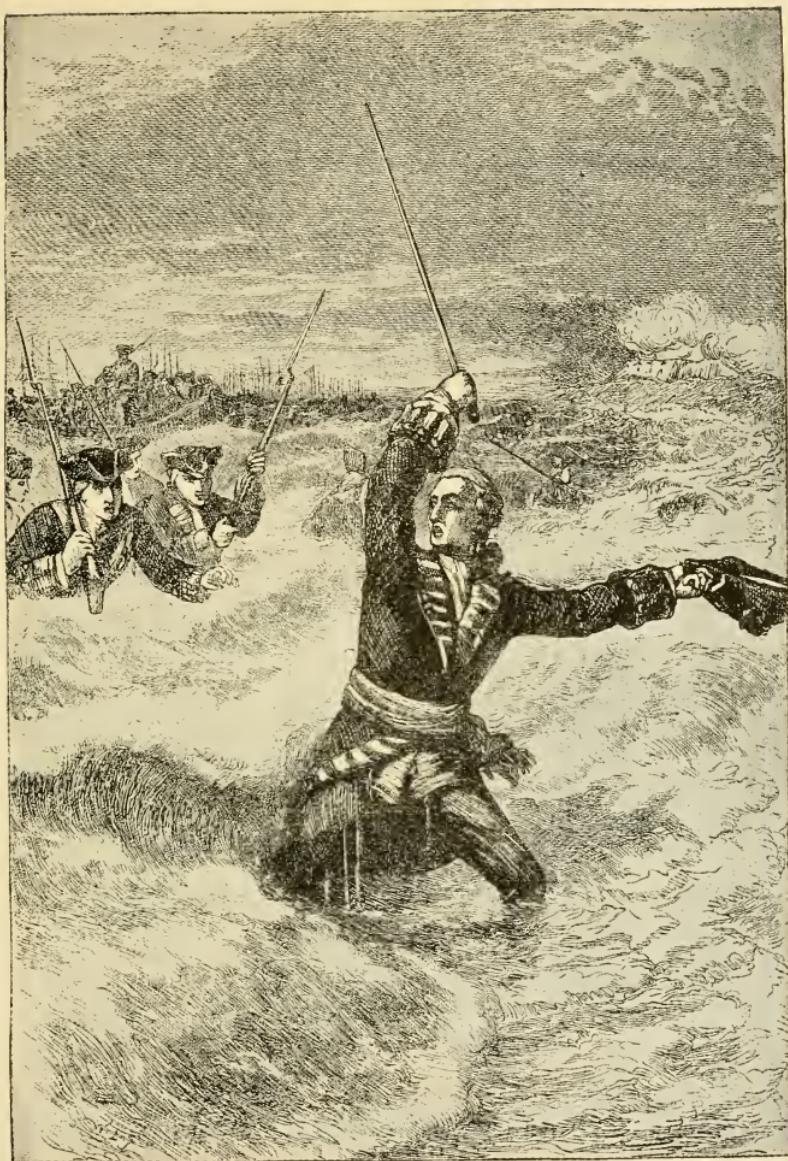
The French had to have their supplies and men sent from France.



WILLIAM Pitt.

Can you think of some of the things soldiers would need?

Then you will know what “supplies” means.



GENERAL WOLFE LEADING ATTACK ON CANADA.

This took a long time.

The English had at this time a new minister.

This was William Pitt.

He knew what was needed in America.

The English had also a brave young officer, General James Wolfe.

His soldiers were very fond of him.

He was not very strong.

Montcalm led the French soldiers.

General Wolfe made an attack upon Quebec.

Just before the battle ended, both generals were wounded.

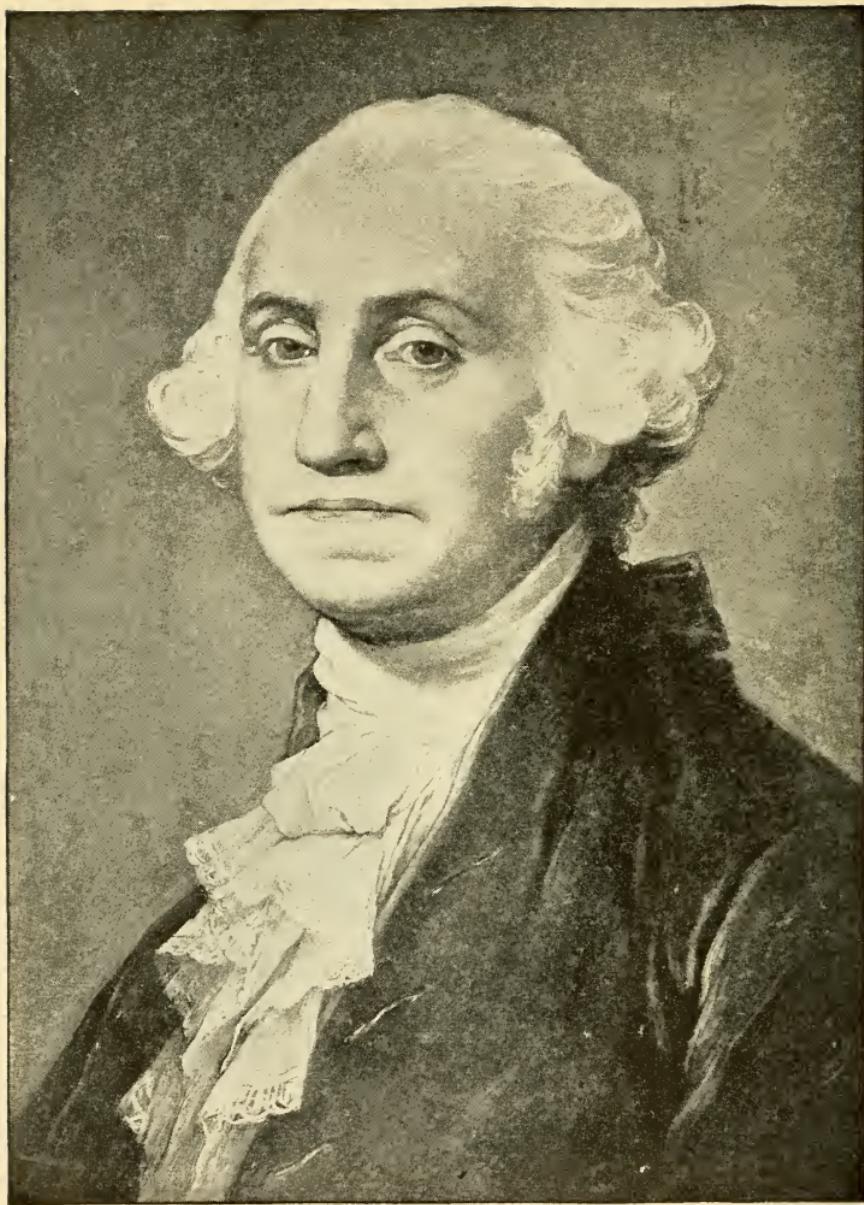
The war was over soon after.

France gave up to the English all of Canada.

The Indians, too, signed a treaty of peace.



DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



SITE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

LESSON XXV.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

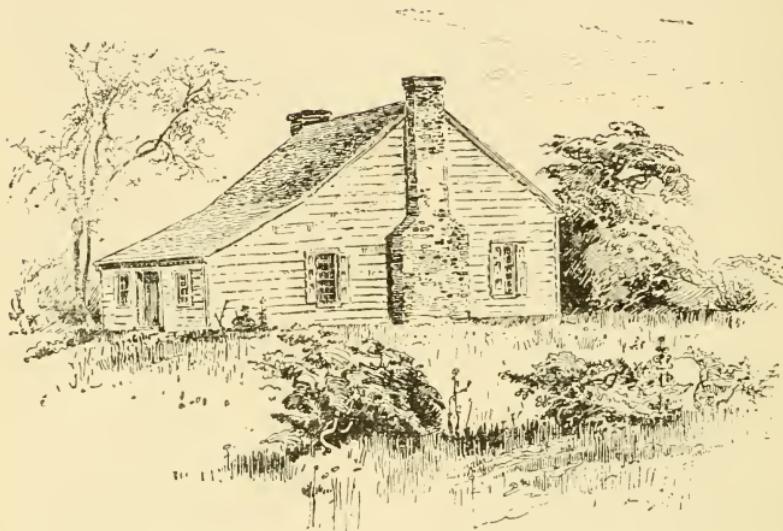
George Washington was born in Virginia, February, 22, 1732.

His home was on the banks of the Potomac River.

Not long after he was born the house was burned.

The family then moved to Stafford County, on the banks of the Rappa-

hannock River opposite Fredericksburg.



WASHINGTON'S EARLY HOME NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

The house was a large, old-fashioned one; and here the family lived for many years.

When George Washington was old enough he went to a small school.

He learned to read, write and cipher.

The teacher's name was Hobby.



The copy and exercise books of most boys are destroyed.

They do not care to keep them.

Those of Washington have been kept, and are very interesting.

The handwriting in them is round, and the lines are smooth and even.

There are receipts and bills and other things.

The careful habits he then formed helped him, when he was a man, to do the work he found waiting for him.

He had to copy some long rules for behavior.

Children were brought up very strictly in those days.

Washington was a manly boy.

He tried hard to learn all he could and to be attentive to his lessons.

He was very fond of his mother, and she had great influence over him.

His father died when he was very young.

Mrs. Washington had all the care of the farm and the children.

She was very fond of horses, and had some fine ones.

There were several young colts in the field.

They had never been trained.

One of them was very wild.

George Washington wanted to try to ride him.

He told his playmates that, if they would help him catch the colt, he would tame him.

They went to the pasture.

After a long time, they caught the colt and put a “bit” in his mouth.

Do you know what a “bit” is?

Washington jumped on his back.

This made the colt very angry.

He jumped, and kicked, and tried to throw him off.

He ran across the field, got up on his hind legs and backed.

Washington did not fall off.

The boys were very much frightened, and did not know what to do.

The colt gave one high jump into the air.

What do you think happened?

The beautiful horse fell, dead.

He jumped so high it killed him.

The boys did not know what to do.

Just then they were called to breakfast.



WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.



LESSON XXVI.

Washington's mother had seen the boys in the field, and so she asked them how her favorite colt was getting along.

They kept very still for a few moments and looked at each other.

They did not like to speak.

Soon Washington said, "The Sorrel is dead, Madam; I killed him." Then he told his mother all about it.

At first she was angry, for she had a quick temper.

She soon controlled herself and said, "Of course, I am very sorry to lose my little favorite, but I am glad my son is manly enough to tell the truth. This makes me very happy."

George Washington had a quick temper like his mother, but he learned to control it.

He was fond of out-door games, and was a favorite with his playmates.

He was generous and fair in his judgments.

The boys he played with knew this, and so they often asked him to settle their quarrels.

King George's war broke out when he was a boy.

He formed a small military company and drilled the boys.

His brother, Lawrence, was a soldier, and George heard many stories of the war.

When he was fifteen he wanted to be a soldier, but he was too young.

Then he wanted to go into the Navy as a midshipman, but his mother would not let him leave her.

He was so fond of his mother that he gave it all up, and went back to school and studied surveying.

When he was sixteen he was asked by Lord Fairfax, a gentleman who lived near, to survey his estate.

His friend, George William Fairfax, went with him.

They were gone five or six weeks, and had a hard time.

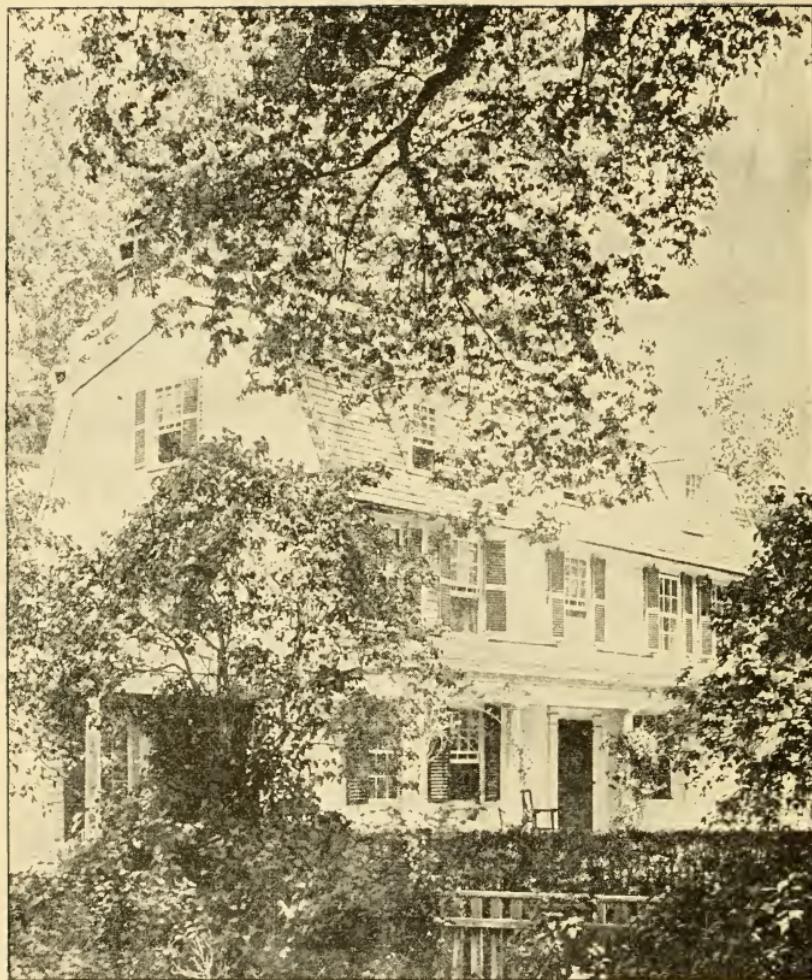
They had to wade knee-deep through water sometimes.

One day they met a party of Indians.

There were about thirty of them.

But Washington finished his work successfully.

It was in doing this work for Lord Fairfax that his public life began.



HOUSE IN DANVERS WHERE THE "BOSTON TEA PARTY" PLOT IS SAID TO
HAVE BEEN TALKED OVER.



LESSON XXVII.

I am sure you remember about the French and Indian War.

Now I am going to tell you about a dreadful war between the Americans and the English.

It was called the Revolutionary War.

The French and Indian War cost the English a great deal of money.

They wanted to do something to get this money back.

They began to tax the people in



READING THE STAMP ACT.

America for everything they bought in England.

The Americans felt that they had helped England enough in that war.

They were beginning to feel more independent.

They wanted to govern themselves.

They did not like to obey the king in everything.

The English soldiers were in Boston, and they had to be taken care of.

This the people did not like.

They also had to pay a tax on tea, and so they said they would not drink tea.

Some tea ships were at a wharf in Boston loaded with tea.

Some young men dressed themselves like Indians.

They set up a great war-whoop.

They went on board the ships and
threw the tea into Boston harbor.

The king did not like this.

He refused to let any ship unload its
goods in Boston.

He wanted the people to pay for the
tea and say they were sorry.

The other colonists helped the
people of Boston.

They sent them money and food.

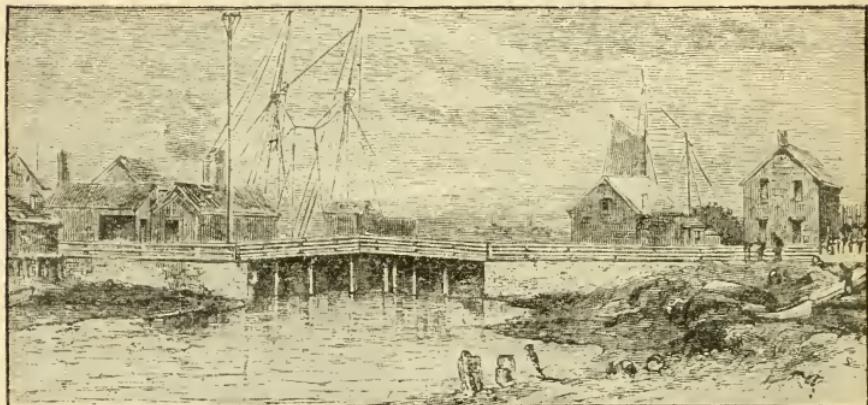
Soon military companies were
formed, and the people began to get
ready for war.



GENERAL GAGE.

They would stand up for their rights in this new country.

General Gage commanded the English soldiers.



NORTH BRIDGE, SALEM.

He thought there were cannon hidden by the Americans in Salem, Massachusetts.

He sent Colonel Leslie to see if he could find them.

The people, when they heard they were coming, gathered near the old North Bridge on North Street, Salem.

When the soldiers came to the bridge the people would not let them pass.

It was a draw-bridge, and they pulled it up.

Colonel Timothy Pickering was in command of the men on the American side.

The soldiers had to go back without capturing the cannon.



PURSUIT OF PAUL REVERE.



LESSON XXVII.

The Americans had some more cannon hidden in Concord, Massachusetts.

General Gage found out that they were there.

He was going to send his men at night to get them.

The Americans found this out, too. They sent messengers from Boston to warn the people.

One of them was Paul Revere.

He rode very fast and spread the alarm.

The Americans, called “minute” men, were ready for them again.

They left their farms, and took their guns with them.

They were not afraid of the English soldiers.

They wanted a free country and were ready to fight for it.

The soldiers came to the bridge in Concord.

The minute men fired upon them.

Soon the English began to go back.

They carried their wounded with them.

The Americans won this battle.

The farmer soldiers followed the English “red-coats” all the way to Boston.

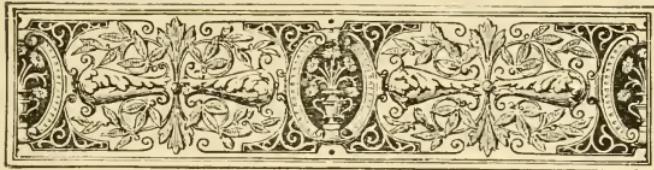
They kept shooting at them, until the English were safe under the shelter of the cannon of their ships.

I think the farmers were very brave, don’t you?

The American soldiers needed a commander, however, and so they chose George Washington.



STATUE TO THE CONCORD MINUTE MEN.



LESSON XXVIII.

Washington was made commander-in-chief of the American Army, June 15, 1775.

He accepted the office but would take no pay.

He would give his services to his country.

He did not even have time to say good-by to his wife.

He did not know when he should see her again.

He started at once for Cambridge, Massachusetts.



LONGFELLOW HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

When he got to Cambridge and drew near the common, cannon were fired to welcome him.



“UNDER THIS TREE WASHINGTON FIRST TOOK COMMAND OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY, JULY 3D 1775.”



WASHINGTON ON HORSEBACK.

He had his headquarters in the house that the Poet Longfellow afterward lived in.

The next day Washington rode to the Common.

He sat on his horse under a large elm tree.

The tree is still standing.

If you go to Cambridge some day you can see it.

It was a warm summer morning.

The officers were glad of the shade of this famous tree.

Washington drew his sword from

the scabbard and raised it in the sight of the large crowd of people.

The cannon roared and the people shouted.

In this way Washington took command of the Army.

The war lasted seven years and was very hard for every one.

There was great rejoicing when the war was over. The Americans won.

It was a sorrowful moment when Washington said good-by to his officers, who stood by him through so many years.



WASHINGTON TAKING LEAVE OF HIS OLD COMRADES.

He shook hands with each one of them.

The tears were in his eyes as he drew these friends to him and kissed them.

They could not speak a word.

Washington then got into a boat that was waiting for him, and waved his hat as he left them.

He went to Philadelphia and gave up his papers.

He was no more a soldier.

He went to his home at Mount Vernon.

How glad his wife and family were to see him!

How would you like to be separated from your papa for seven years?

That is a long, long time

After he had lived quietly at home for some time, he was chosen President of the United States.

He was fifty-seven years old.

He was made President on April 30, 1789.

This was better than being in the army, for he could have his family with him.

It was also a great honor that the people had shown him.

He was President eight years.



WASHINGTON ON HIS DEATH BED.

He then went back to Mt. Vernon for the second time.

He was tired of this public life.

He was fond of his home and liked to ride about his plantation.

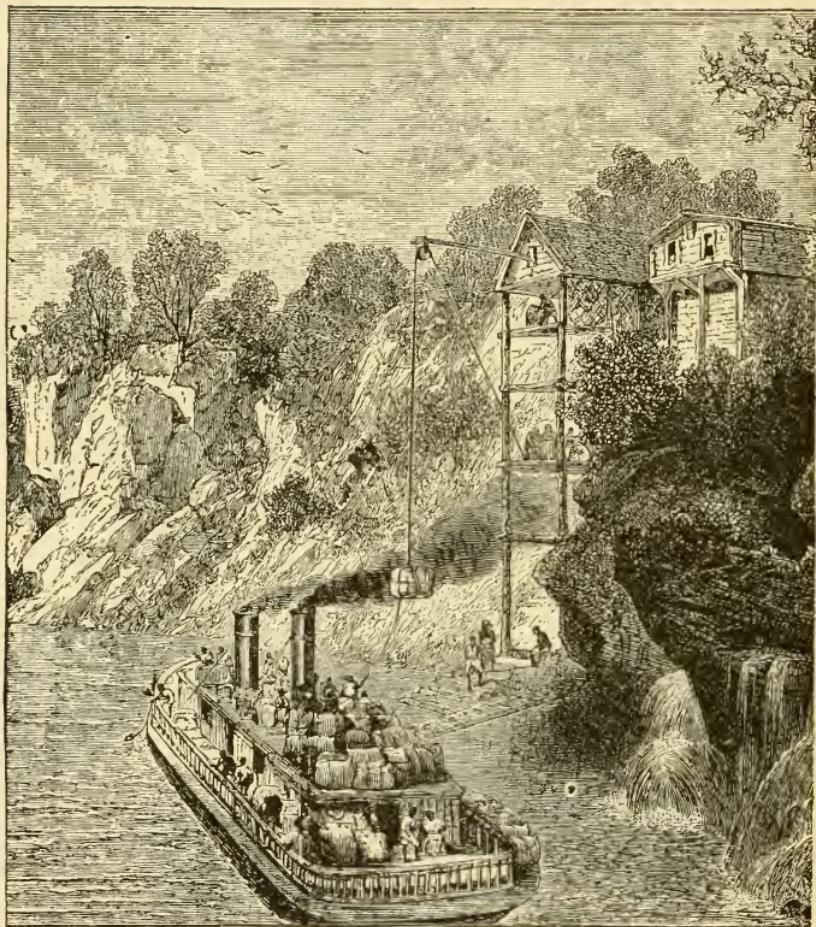
One day while he was riding he was caught in the rain.

He took a bad cold and soon grew very ill.

He died December 14, 1799.



WASHINGTON'S BED CHAMBER AT MOUNT VERNON.



LOADING A COTTON STEAMER.



LESSON XXVIII.

This new country was growing larger all the time.

New States were being added to the Union.

People were going farther and farther West.

The Indians were being driven farther from the coast.

The people raised large quantities of cotton.

The cotton had all been sent to England.

Now the Americans began to make factories of their own.

The machines used at that time were very roughly made.

A great deal of the work had to be done by hand.

This took a long time.

Each year improvements were made. The first good machine for spinning cotton yarn in America was made in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790.

Just a little later than this we had another war with England.

This was called the war of 1812.

England kept seizing our vessels and men.

They took our sailors and put them on their ships.

This we could not endure any longer.

The Indians joined the British in this war.

The Americans had only twenty ships of war.

The British had more than a thousand ships.

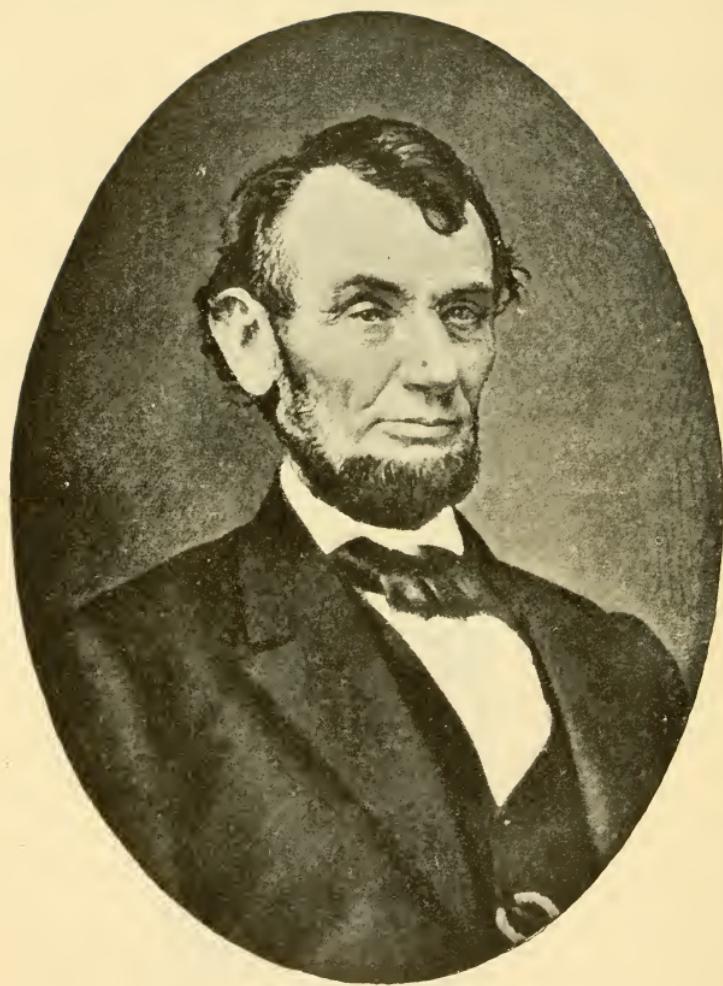
The American sailors were very



brave and fought for their own and their country's rights.

This war lasted two years and the Americans were again victorious.

America was now independent of England.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



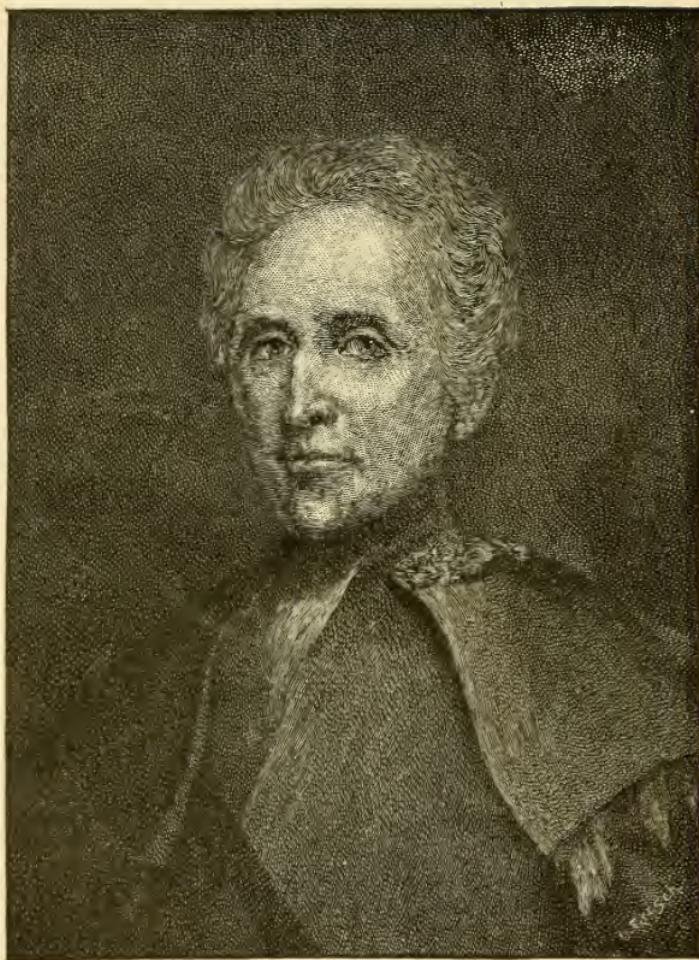
LESSON XXIX.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln's grandfather and grandmother were Southerners, and also Quakers.

Their home was in Rockingham County, Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln, their grandfather, was a neighbor and friend of Daniel Boone.



DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone was one of the first persons to go into the far West.

He went to Kentucky.

Soon after he went there he asked Abraham Lincoln to go out there, too.

He started with his wife and five children.

He bought about four hundred acres of land.

A farm was cleared by cutting down trees.

A cabin was built to live in.

It was made of logs fastened with wooden pegs.

It had only one room, and it was about sixteen feet square.

Measure sixteen feet, and then you will know how large it was.

They lived almost like the Indians.

They dressed in skins of animals that they had killed.

The women wove linen and cotton for some of their clothing.

They lived on game, fish and Indian meal.

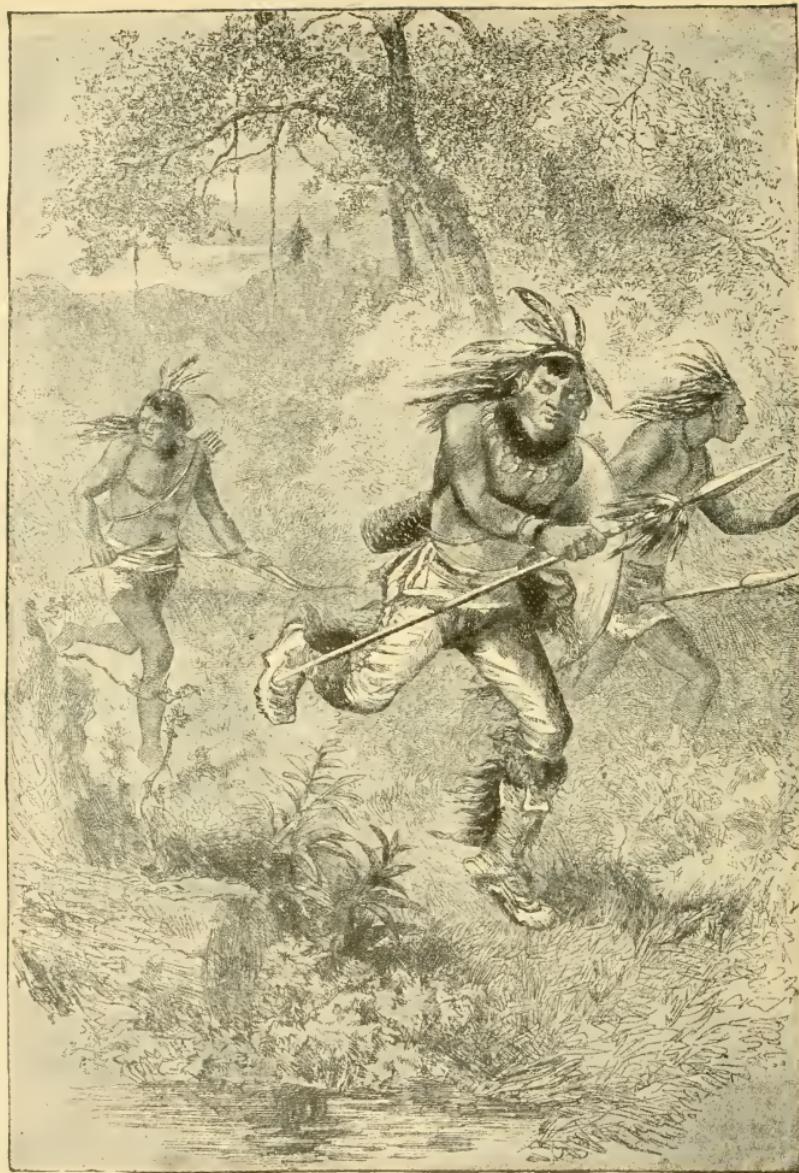
They had to pound the corn into meal themselves, and it was very coarse.

The people suffered much from cold.

The Indians were all about them, and they never felt very safe.

The men did not know, when they went off in the morning, in what condition they would find their homes when they came back.

Their cabins might have been burned by the Indians, and their families have been killed or taken prisoners.



INDIANS RUNNING AWAY AFTER A MASSACRE

LESSON XXX.

One day Abraham Lincoln went to the edge of his land.

He was going to chop up some wood.

Three of his boys were with him.

Soon a shot was fired from the bushes.

An Indian had killed the boys' father.

One of the boys ran to the cabin and got a gun.

He saw an Indian stooping over his little brother.

He aimed at the Indian and killed him.

One of the other boys had run for help near by.

When he got back with some men the Indians ran away.

There were more of them in the bushes.

Mrs. Lincoln soon moved to Washington County.

She did not want to stay in this lonely place without her husband.

One of the boys was named Thomas.

He was a carpenter when he grew up.

He married Miss Nancy Hanks, June 12, 1806.

The Hanks family went to Kentucky from Virginia with the Lincolns.

Nancy could read and write.

This was a wonderful thing in those days.

Very few people among her friends could do so.

She taught her husband to write his name.



BIRTHPLACE OF LINCOLN.

They went to live on a little farm in Kentucky.

They were very poor and had hard work to make a living.

Here on the 12th of February, 1809, little Abraham Lincoln was born.

He was to be our President.

He was named for his grandfather.

His father and mother did not know then what a great man he would be.

He was only a little, helpless baby.

Very little is known of his childhood.

He played in the woods and caught fish in the creek near his home.

He had to work hard when he was old enough.

He never liked to talk about these days.

He went to school with his sister Sarah.

The schools were not good ones and he learned little more than his letters.

What would he think if he could go to school in these days?

He did not have the beautiful picture books and toys that you have.

If he had had them, he would have been very happy.

LESSON XXXI.

Little Abraham was anxious to learn, and he loved to read.

About this time his father went to Indiana.

Mr. Lincoln built a raft to carry his tools and other things.

He soon found some land he liked.

He left his tools with some men who lived there.

He crossed the river on the raft.

Then he walked back to get his family.

They did not have much furniture to move.

Mr. Lincoln soon built a new cabin.

He planted corn, so that they might have something to eat.

He shot deer, which they used for food.

The skin they made into clothes and shoes.

Poor little Abraham had to climb up into a loft at night to sleep.

His bed was made of leaves.

About this time his mother died.

Little Abe and his sister missed her very much.

About a year afterward their father married a Mrs. Johnston.

She had three children,—a boy and two girls.

She was very kind to Abraham and Sarah.

She made them some warm clothes. Soon she had the cabin put in order. Doors and windows were put in, and some beds that Mrs. Johnston had brought, were put up for the children.

Whenever they could get a teacher the children went to school.

The school-house was a little deserted cabin.

It was four and a half miles from where the Lincolns lived.

When Abraham Lincoln got through with his work he would study.

He could not get many books.

When he did get one he read it through and through.

“Robinson Crusoe” was one of the books he read, and also the “Life of Washington.”

He read them so many times he knew them by heart.

Sometimes he did his problems on a shovel, by the light of the fire.

Abraham Lincoln was very kind-hearted.



LINCOLN'S FIRST HOUSE IN ILLINOIS.

He never liked to see any one hurt an animal.

His mother said he always did pleasantly what she asked him to do.

He was never cross or unkind.

In 1830, the Lincolns moved to Macon County, Illinois.

Soon after this, Abraham Lincoln went with a load of goods to New Orleans.

On this trip he saw some negro slaves whipped.

It made him feel very badly.

He never forgot it, and was the friend of the slaves after that.

He did all he could to help them.

The first slaves were brought to this country from Africa.

They were carried to Jamestown, Virginia.

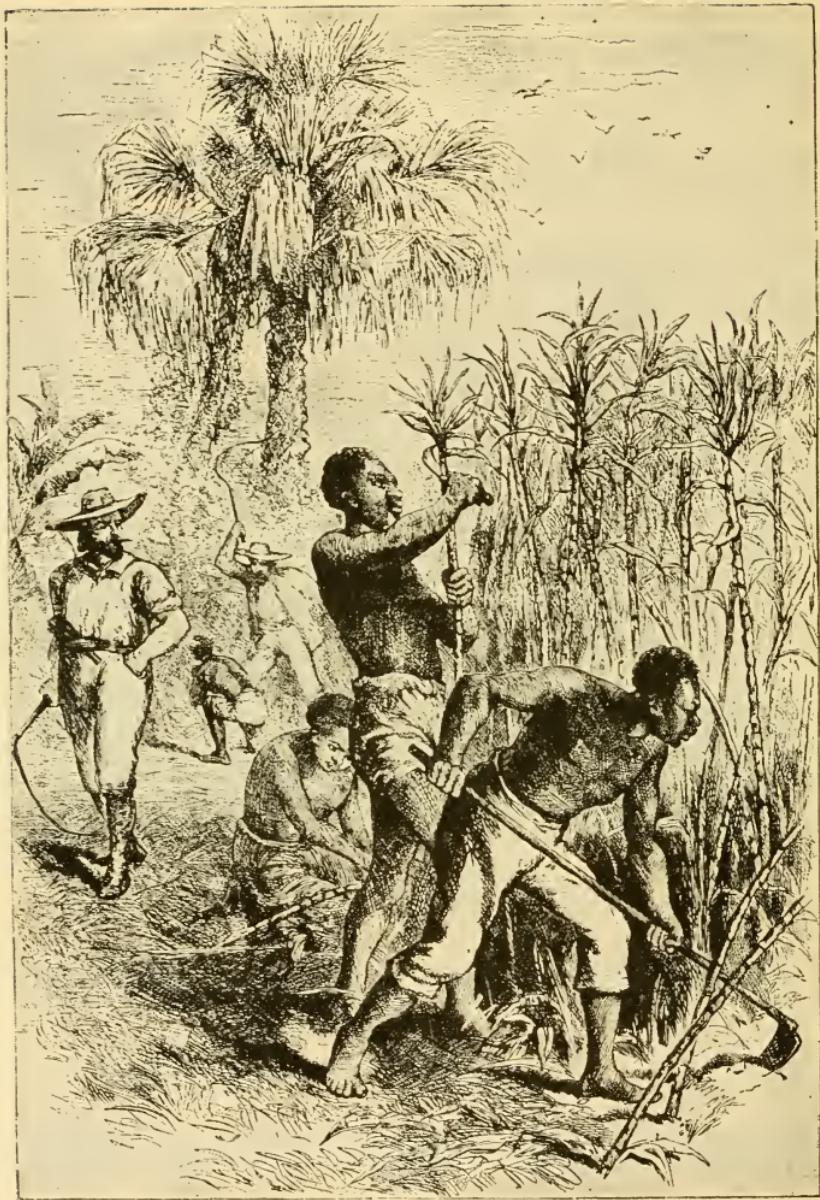
The first cargo was brought the same year the Pilgrims came to Plymouth.



SLAVES BEING SOLD AT AUCTION.

They were brought on a Dutch ship.

There soon began to be trouble about the slaves.



SLAVES ON A PLANTATION.

The people of the South wished to buy and sell them.

They thought it was right to do so.

Some men owned a great many slaves.

They made good servants and helped on the cotton plantations.

Some of them were very valuable.

It was hard for the poor slaves to be sold.

They had to go away from their families and friends.

Sometimes they never saw them again.

After a time, the people of the North did not believe that it was right to own slaves.

So the country became divided into two parties.

One party believed in slavery and the other did not.

LESSON XXXII.

When Lincoln grew to be a man he became a lawyer.

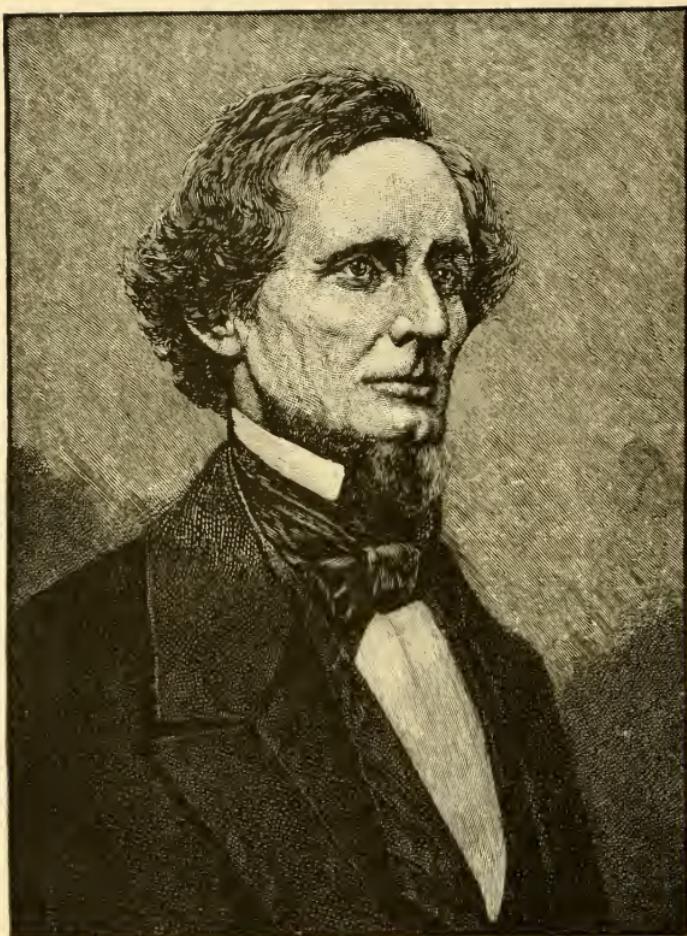
After a time, as he became known, the men of the West wanted him to go to Washington as Senator.

Now, as I told you, the country was divided between two parties.

It was now time for the country to choose a new President.

Abraham Lincoln was chosen.

He was a wise and just man.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He was made President March 4, 1861.

But the people of the South decided to have a President of their own, so that they could do as they thought best.

They chose Jefferson Davis, a wealthy Southerner, for their President.

It was a hard time for President Lincoln to try to take charge of the whole country.

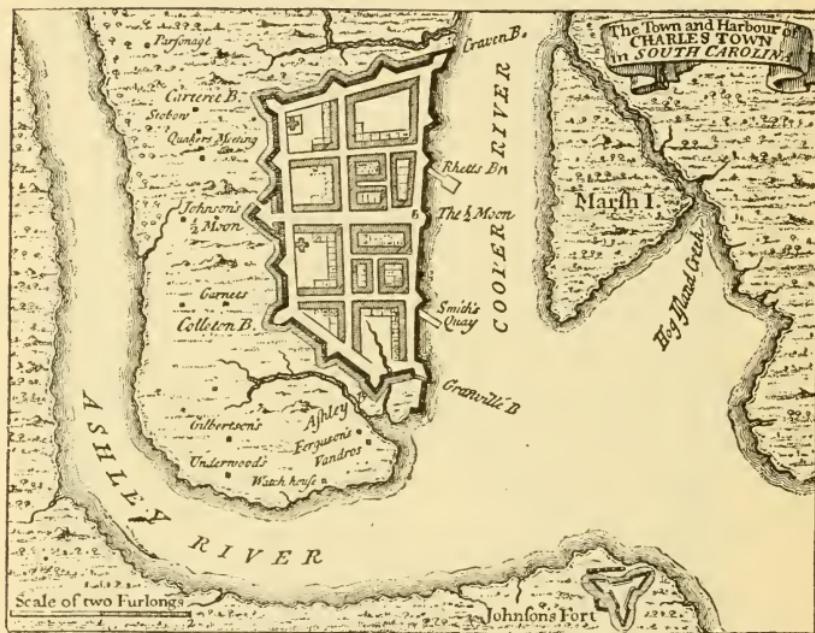
Everything was in confusion.

There was very little money to use.

There were very few soldiers ready.

The war ships were scattered in different countries.

Fort Sumter in South Carolina was at this time in command of Major

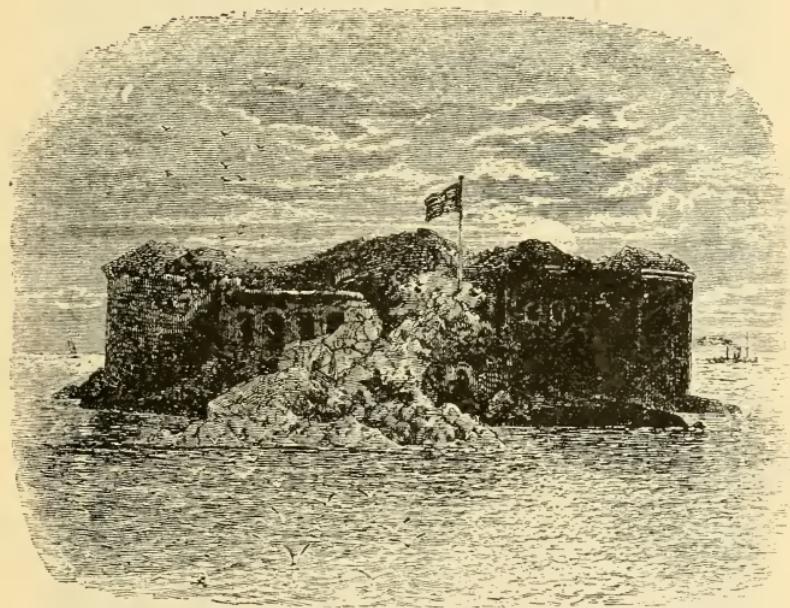


PLAN OF CHARLESTON (FROM AN OLD PRINT.)

Robert Anderson of the United States Army.

This fort was in Charleston harbor.

Major Anderson was ordered by the Southerners to give up the fort. The President refused to let it be



FORT SUMTER IN RUINS.

given up, and sent supplies to Major Anderson.

Then General Beauregard, of the



GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

Southern Army, began to fire on the fort.

The attack was made April 12, 1861.

The battle lasted thirty hours.

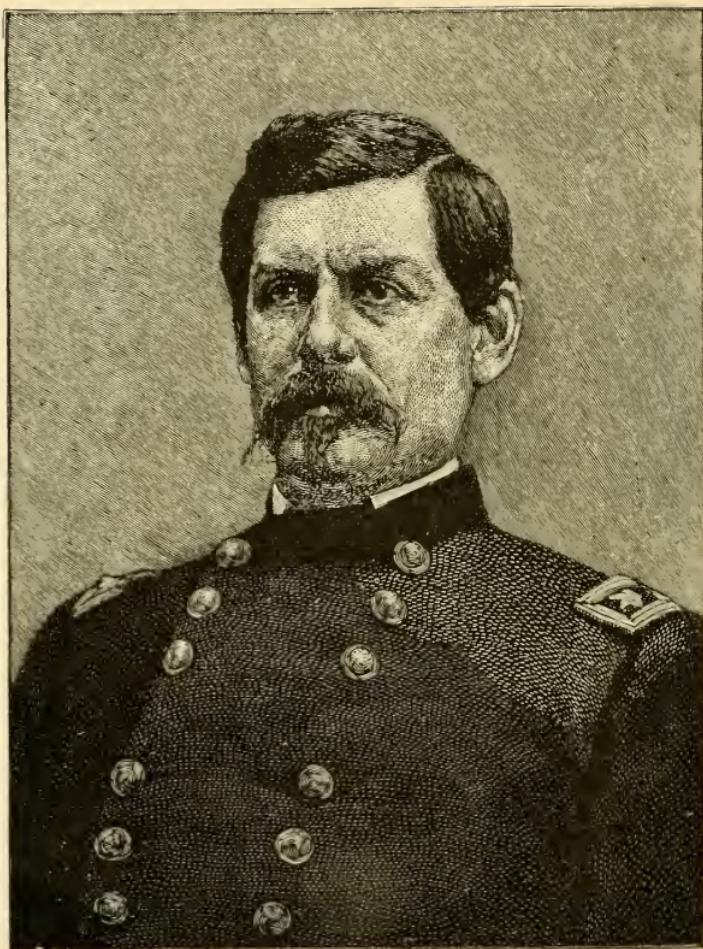
No one was hurt or killed on either side.

Major Anderson's supplies gave out, and he had to surrender.

This was hard for him and his soldiers.

They took down the United States flag and came out of the fort.

Then President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand soldiers.



GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

They came at once, from all over the country, to help him.

The war between the North and South now began in earnest.

Jefferson Davis called for some men, too.

Richmond became the Southern capital, but Washington remained the capital of the United States.

General Scott was commander-in-chief of the troops at the North.

He was such an old man, although a brave general, that he soon retired.

General George B. McClellan was then chosen to take his place.

Later, General Grant became commander-in-chief of the Northern Armies.

It was a long and very hard war.

It lasted four years.

Many men left their families and never returned to them again.

Many were wounded or injured for life.

Mothers sent their sons, and felt glad to have them old enough to serve their country.

But it was hard to let them go.

They went off with flying colors and drums beating, but how few returned!

When we see the soldiers on Memorial Day, we must think of these



HOUSE WHERE GENERAL LEE SURRENDERED.

brave ones who gave their lives for their country.

We will not follow the soldiers through this long war now.

That you can read and study about later.

There were many battles and much suffering on both sides before the end came.

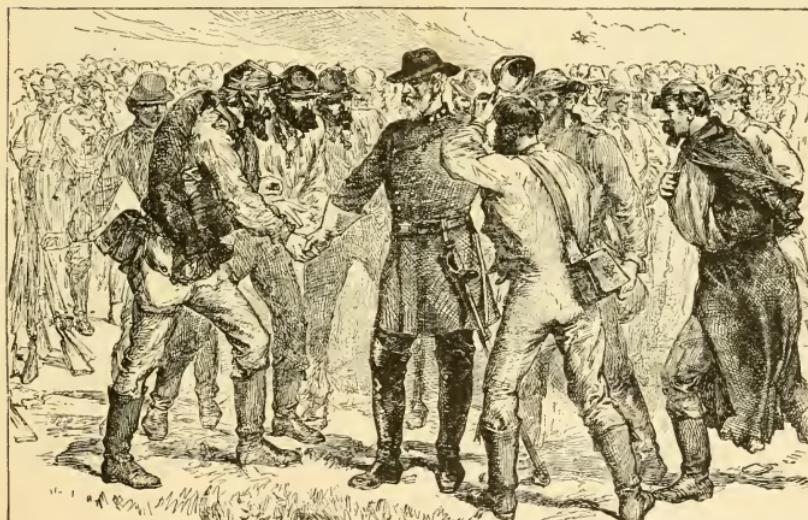
At last, on the 9th of April, 1865, General Lee, the Southern general, gave up to General Grant.

Nearly every one was happy to know that the war was over.

President Lincoln had felt very sorry to have this war.

He now ordered a day of Thanksgiving.

Major Anderson went to Fort Sumter, and again put up the flag that he had to take down at the beginning of the war.



GENERAL LEE'S FAREWELL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

LESSON XXXIII

Just as every one was so happy, a terrible thing happened.

President Lincoln went to the theatre in Washington with some friends.

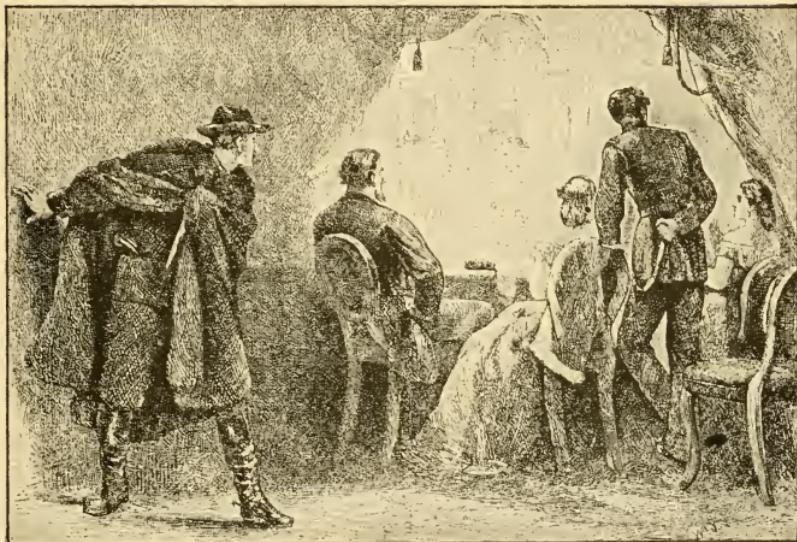
All at once a man, named Booth, stole into his private box and shot him.

President Lincoln died very soon after.

This changed the feeling of joy to one of sadness.

The people loved Lincoln.

He had been the friend of the people, black and white.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He was kind to every one.

The soldiers all went to their homes.

It was sad to see them coming home, with their torn flags flying and with such broken ranks.

And yet people were glad to see them and to hear the stories of the war.

Some of them had been prisoners in Southern prisons.

All had suffered, but were glad to have peace at last

Now we come to the end of our little History of the United States.

I hope the stories you have learned here will make you interested to learn more about your country.

That you will be ready to protect it
as these brave men did, if you ever
need to.

That you will be true to your flag
and all that it means.

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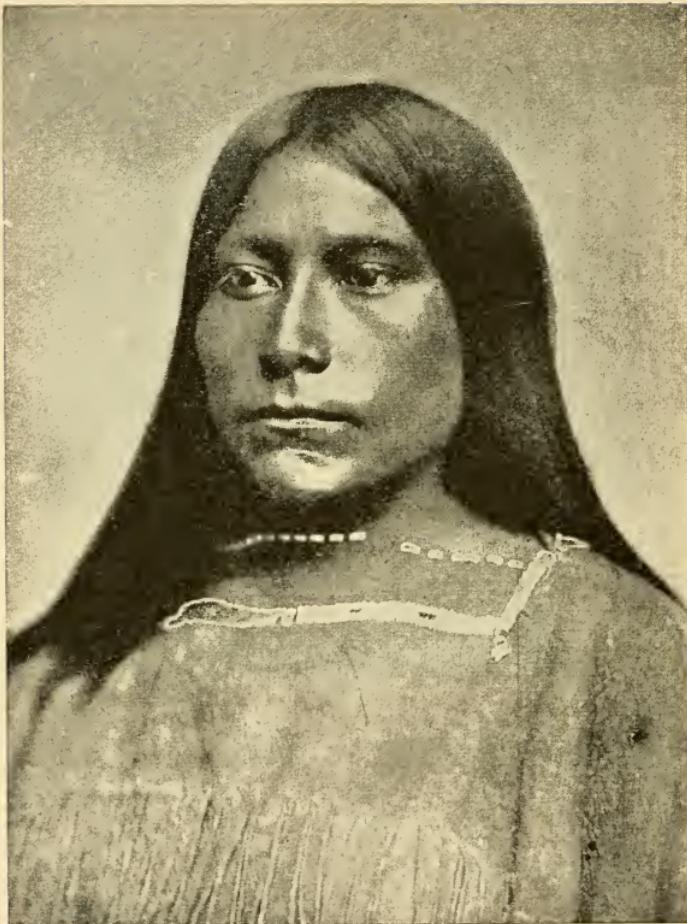
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